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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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Major Franz Edlen von Bruschka, 1819-1888

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CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, Inc.

American Bee Journal

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

September, 1946

Volume LXXXVI, No. 9

Managing Editor—G. H. Cale.

Associate Editors—M. G. Dadant, Frank C. Pellett, J. C. Dadant, Roy A. Grout

Published monthly at Hamilton, Illinois. Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Hamilton, Illinois. In United States, Canada and Mexico, \$1.50 a year; two years \$2.50; three years \$3.00; Foreign \$1.75 a year; two years \$3.00; three years \$3.75. Subscription stopped at expiration printed on wrapper.

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Quantity	1 to 2	3 to 27	30 to 96	99 up
2-lb. packages	\$4.25 each	\$4.10 each	\$3.95 each	\$3.75 each
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Queens	1.30 each	1.25 each	1.25 each	1.25 each
Tested Queens	2.60 each	2.50 each	2.50 each	2.50 each

Queenless packages, deduct \$1.10 per package

We are receiving many inquiries and orders for 1947. Due to this fact we believe it will be necessary to make your plans early. We will book your orders now subject to prevailing prices for 1947. Just what may happen between now and another season we do not know, but prices can not be lower unless general conditions will permit. Since beginning of present season cost of production has soared due to advances in price on material and other items which had to be absorbed. This of course can not continue indefinitely and we feel that a slight increase in price on bees for the coming season will be necessary to maintain quality production. Otherwise quality may be seriously affected.

Thanking all of you, old and new customers for making this one of our greatest seasons. Trusting we may continue to serve you with the best and your patronage is always highly appreciated.

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The Daniels Apiaries : Picayune, Mississippi

Bee Supply Prices

Lumber has not only been scarce but it has increased in price to us way beyond the basis used to figure Bee-ware prices since our last price change. Not only lumber but many other factors entering our costs have increased beyond our control.

An appeal to O. P. A. for price relief had been made but final action had not occurred before this agency passed out of the picture June 30th last. Some price increases on goods we sell had already been made by the manufacturers, such as bee comb foundation, smokers, etc., which we necessarily passed on.

Effective July 15th we made an increase in price of bee supplies of 10% applying on items not previously increased during 1946. This increase should have been made sooner and the present increase will have little effect upon 1946 honey producing costs, since the season is nearly over.

This has been a trying season as we never had nearly enough lumber at any time to supply our old customers and were forced to cut down many orders to spread what little we had. Some lumber is almost impossible to buy which accounts for our having been out of sections at times. No one can tell what 1947 will be like but it appears that lumber will remain tight for many months. We will do the best we can to make the best supplies we know how with materials available and sell them at the lowest prices consistent with good business practice.

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Branches: Sioux City, Iowa; Albany, N. Y. and Lynchburg, Va.



REQUEENING



THE useful life of the queen bee varies considerably. Many times colonies in the apiary will replace their queens even though the beekeeper may consider that the same queens are present in those colonies continuously. Replacement of a queen by the bees is called supersedure. We have marked queens so that their identity is always certain and have found that supersedure will vary from one to several times a year or that some queens may continue in the colony for several years without being replaced by the bees.

Probably the majority of beekeepers depend entirely on the bees for queen replacement and if colonies become queenless in the process through failure of the bees in supplying their own new queen, such colonies will be united with others and the equipment refilled by division or the purchase of new bees.

However, in good beekeeping practice, requeening should be to a large extent under the control of the beekeeper. While it is true that many of his colonies will supersede successfully, it is also true that many will fail. He should learn to judge queen bees from the standpoint of their physical appearance and their work, and replace queens that are not giving the best results.

A good queen usually has a physical conformity to correspond with her ability in egg laying. The good queen will never look harried, worn, with frayed wings, or slender body due to lessening powers, but she will have a long, heavy abdomen which is neither blunt nor pointed, and yet well rounded, somewhat slender toward the end indicating well developed ovaries with numerous egg tubules all at maximum efficiency.

Such a queen is capable of laying from 1500 to 2,000 eggs a day at the height of her brood rearing and, with proper environment and management, will produce a large colony of bees to produce a correspondingly large crop of honey.

A queen that has a blunt abdomen, somewhat shortened, seldom has long laying power and soon exhausts her fertility. Queens that have a rat-tail shape, rapidly slendering to an over-pointed abdomen frequently display uneven brood and erratic egg laying.

In apiary practice it is usually best, however, to judge the queen by her brood area. Young queens lay vigorously and regularly and their brood is in even masses with very few cells skipped. Of course, as pollen is gathered or as nectar comes in, sometimes cells are occupied by pollen and nectar, and the queen has to miss them to find room to lay, so gradually as the colony reaches its highest point in brood rearing, the brood becomes somewhat scattered. However, early in the season, queens should lay regularly and only have to miss such cells as may be filled with sealed honey and pollen.

When the laying is irregular and the cells are left open in which eggs could have been placed and the queen begins to wander around the comb between her laying periods, it is likely that the queen is losing her vigor. During a dearth of nectar with nothing available in the field, usually queens will not lay freely, and of course, this must be considered when judging the work of any queen.

As the brood develops, all the given area around about the center must develop at an equal rate. If some cells have large larvae and others beside them have small ones, there is something wrong with the performance of the queen.

It used to be advised to replace queens each year or certainly every two years or by some other periodical calculation. It is now considered the best practice to requeen whenever colonies show that they can benefit by the change. However, there are certain times when requeening is more easy or when queens are more readily acceptable than at other times.

There are three periods when colonies may be requeened to advantage,

—in early spring during fruit bloom or dandelion bloom or some similar period when there is available nectar and colonies have not yet begun to expand into full brood rearing; during the honeyflow when it is advantageous to keep up the production of the colony with the work of a new vigorous queen; and in the fall period when nectar is available, and the laying of the new queen will give the colony a large addition of young bees for wintering.

The importance of balance should be remembered when trying to requeen bees. Queens which are received through the mail are quite easily introduced and readily accepted in the spring nectar flow, and it is comparatively easy then to find the queens that are present in the colony because the brood area is relatively small and there is not a great force of bees present so that it is possible to hunt out the old queen with very little trouble. The queen purchased from the South or elsewhere may be then introduced with the mailing cage method.

In the fall period, this same practice may be followed during a time when the colony is declining and reducing the brood area.

It is also easy to requeen bees in the early part of the cluster period in fall when the brood has all emerged and before winter weather is at hand. Then a day is chosen that is relatively cool so that bees cannot fly readily. It is easy to pry the combs of the cluster apart and find the queen almost always on one of the center combs and in an open space among the bees. The new queen can be placed in the cluster with the usual mailing cage without attendants. Introduction is almost a certainty.

However, it is not advisable to requeen colonies then which do not have a large winter population and are apt to be unable to survive the winter period. This means not only the loss of the colony itself, but the new queen as well.

For introduction in the honeyflow

period, it must be remembered that the queen of the colony is then laying vigorously, even though she may be marked for replacement. It is necessary to have the queens to be used in requeening in condition for the purpose by allowing them to advance their laying in nuclei until they too are laying well before trying introduction.

Unless a supply of mated queens is on hand at all times, all colonies

cannot be kept in uniform honey producing condition during a honeyflow. Queens for use may be kept in queen reservoirs or in nuclei where they can be brought to good laying condition. Nuclei for queen conditioning should be made early in the honeyflow or even in the spring period. If queens are raised by the beekeeper, they may be kept in nuclei until needed, or they may be stored in reservoirs and later placed in nuclei.

The reservoir is easily established by putting queen cages without attendant bees in a frame which is hung toward the outer edge of the brood area in almost any queenright colony. A special box may be used for a reservoir containing several combs of brood and bees with or without a queen, and with reservoir frame placed in this box to be used as needed.

Honors to Pellett

From Federation News Letter (July issue).

ONE of the specific purposes of the meeting this year at Pellett Gardens was to give appropriate recognition to the work Mr. Pellett has so faithfully carried on for so many years in the field of honey and pollen plants. He has gathered plants from the far corners of the earth in an effort to find those that would add to the bee pasturage and at the same time have some value as a source of food, fibre, or oil in our national economy, and thus justify their growth on a large scale.

As a fitting and proper setting for this recognition a banquet was arranged for the evening of the 12th, and it was made more fitting by being on the occasion of his 67th birthday.

Under the direction of R. B. Willson as toastmaster, the program was conducted as a spontaneous and unrehearsed testimonial of the high personal regard the industry has for Mr. Pellett and of their appreciation of his efforts which have never diminished even though the work at hand seemed unlikely to yield returns or gain appreciation with the normal span of one lifetime.

To the unmelodious but none-the-less sincere singing of 'Happy Birthday,' Mr. Pellett was presented with a birthday cake as his portion of the dessert course.

Leaders from all branches of the industry and from all sections of the country, speaking without preparation but with sincere appreciation, paid tribute to his foresight and his fortitude in carrying on this pioneering work.

As a pre-climax, Jere Frazer presented him with a beautiful bouquet



Frank C. Pellett

of flowers gathered from the test plots as symbolic of those things that are nearest and dearest to his heart.

As a climax, George H. Rea, as only George could do it, presented him with a fine wrist watch as a permanent

testimonial of our sincere and lasting appreciation.

We repeat and add the names of all beekeepers to the wish expressed by so many of those present: that Frank C. Pellett may be with us for another 67 years.

Queen Bee Diviner

A New Zealand bee keeper has invented an apparatus for finding queens which works, according to the New Zealand Beekeeper.

The device is a small electrical instrument fitted with a loud speaker. The queen has a small spot of sensitized material attached on the thorax (presumably you have to find the queen originally to do this, just as you would for clipping). When you want to locate the queen just pass a

sensitized rod attached to the apparatus over the combs or the colony. As the rod nears the queen's location a crackling sound comes from the transmitter. Raise up the indicated comb, and there you are.

The device can also be used stationed near the entrance to the hive to notify you when a queen is coming out with a swarm. With a long extension over to the old apple tree, one could sit in the shade and read the paper waiting for the signal. Not bad at that. May not be entirely practical but it does show that we are yet a long ways from having reached the end of progressive ideas.

Major Franz Von Hruschka--1819-88

By Kent Pellett

THE movable frame hive and the honey extractor were two inventions that made beekeeping as a commercial pursuit inevitable.

The American Father Langstroth invented the first. But it remained for an Austrian major, Franz Von Hruschka, to invent the second.

Both inventions were highly practical, but they were invented by most impractical men. Each man spent much of his life in a poverty so grinding that it almost unseated his reason.

The story of Hruschka's invention of the honey extractor is well known. The major's son carrying some honey in a basket from his father's apiary to the house, swung the basket about his head to drive off some bees which were bothering him. By the time he reached the house much of the honey had drained out of the comb.

This accident gave the major his idea for the first honey extractor. He made it to operate much like the basket. It was just a square tin box with a stoppered funnel-shaped bottom that he flung about at the end of a rope, like a sling. After the honey had run out of the combs it was allowed to drain out of the bottom into a container.

But the Reverend Ivan Kitzberger, of Czechoslovakia, who collected material for a biography of Hruschka, has reported that there is no truth to the story. He said the major had performed many experiments before he could extract by centrifugal force, that there was no chance about his invention. That is the way careful investigators spoil many of our good stories.

Hruschka's machine was simple enough. But no invention was ever given more immediate recognition. He took his "smelatore," as he called it, to the great convention of Austrian, German and Hungarian beekeepers at Bruenn, Germany in 1865. When the beekeepers understood what he had, the meeting became a bedlam of enthusiasm. The German bee magazine, *Bienenzeitung*, carried a full description of the implement. Bee-

keepers all over Germany and other parts of Europe began making it.

Reverend Langstroth, in the U. S., saw the account of the honey extractor in *Bienenzeitung*. He wrote a description of it which American Bee Journal published. American beekeepers already had the movable frame hive. Now they quickly adopted the honey extractor and the era of large scale beekeeping had begun. Langstroth's only regret was that he had not had the wit to father both inventions.

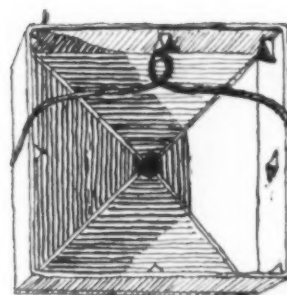
Hruschka was at work improving his extractor. The tin box was too slow, so he made two boxes and hung one from each end of a twelve-foot beam placed on a pivot. Two ropes, one unrolling while the other rolled up, moved the slinging boxes.

But this was a cumbersome machine. Soon he made an extractor which turned with a crank and two wheels of different sizes, joined by a string. His later improvements were a refinement of this model. Reverend Kitzberger said that no improvement was offered for the honey extractor that Hruschka had not already applied until the time of his death in 1888.

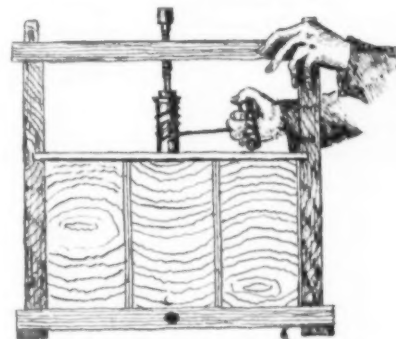
Hruschka was born in Vienna, Austria in 1819. He was the son of an artillery officer who wanted him to be a military man. Franz followed his father's wishes. He was first in the army, then in the navy, and attained the rank of major.

Hruschka married a woman of money and to all appearances helped to squander her money. After his retirement he spent his time at her farm, where he was described as a "passionate beekeeper." He had an apiary of 240 hives. He reared Italian queens and manufactured hives and other beekeepers' appliances, but his ventures did not turn out well.

The men in charge of his wife's hotel at Venice damaged the property and carried off some of the equipment. Hruschka found his affairs badly involved. At last the family had to sell the household furnishings and



Hruschka's first honey slinger.



A year later produced this extractor, run with a cord like a top.

part with the farm to satisfy their creditors.

Hruschka could not bring himself to sell his bees, but gave them to friends he knew would care for them. He kept only two hives for consolation in his spare hours at Venice.

Many vexations broke his mind. He spent the last ten years in bed. Even in bed he made many models of his honey extractors, then threw them into the fire along with manuscripts and other personal belongings that would be valued today.

The beekeeping fraternity were forgetful of the inventor in his last days, but they were not quite so careless with his invention. There were in existence at the outbreak of the last war at least three models of the first honey extractor just as it came from Hruschka's hand.

Iowa.

A New Way to Introduce Queens

By Ray Wormley

LAST summer I became disgusted with the cage method of queen introduction and began to cudgel my brains to think of some better way. One day I had an inspiration. Why not try newspapers? So I did.

This is the method: First remove the old queen; lay a sheet of newspaper on top of the hive over the combs; punch two or three holes in the newspaper with a lead pencil (not too many. You don't want the bees to go up too fast); on top place an empty hive body containing nine frames of drawn comb or foundation, if season is early, one comb should contain a little honey; remove the small screen from the queen cage; place finger over the hole and insert between two frames with the hole down; cover quickly so queen will not fly out. The bees should unite with the queen in two or three days.

I sent this method to several large queen breeders and received the following replies:

(1) Spoerri Apiaries, St. Bernard, Louisiana:

"It seems an excellent plan. Of course, it should not be attempted if the weather is too cold as the queen could be harmed before the bees below have a chance to come up. Also a colony to be requeened in this manner should be reasonably strong as a weak one would not have much inclination to break through the paper in time to do much good. (Punching a few holes with a lead pencil should encourage them some.)"

(2) Albert G. Hann, Glen Garden, New Jersey:

"Your method of introducing queens is good. It will work under ordinary conditions, but during a dearth of nectar, it may be different."

(3) Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Connecticut:

"Your method of queen introduction might suit a man who had six or eight hives of bees in his home yard, but I feel sure no one who has hives by the hundreds and several outyards would think of it twice. I know I do not even care to try it out. The labor item and bother would be intolerable."

Two strikes, one error!

Beekeepers do not think alike.

Conditions and climates vary. What works good in Louisiana probably would not work in Connecticut. We must keep that in mind in beekeeping. This method of queen introduction was not intended to be 100 per cent perfect for all conditions. There are times when cages work better. However, I do not see any reason why it should not be successful under these conditions:

(1) During the honeyflow, makers of extracted honey are busy putting on and taking off supers. If, for any reason, they should want to introduce a queen at that time (June or July in New York State), where is the extra work of which Latham speaks? I think it saves labor. You do not have to make a second visit to the apiary. All you do is lay on a sheet of newspaper. All the rest of the

work would have to be done by any method of queen introduction.

(2) This method should not be tried during August or September in New York State, as the bees would not have nectar enough to fill a 50-pound super before winter. The season, climate and honeyflow must be taken into consideration. If there is no honeyflow, use cages by some other method.

(3) If the colony is weak or the weather is cold, use some other method or wait a few days.

I think my method is good within the limits stated. Of course, the farther south you go the longer the season, and the honeyflow varies. Beekeepers should be guided by experience in the locality where they live.

New York.

Cellar Ventilation

By Mathias R. Vikla

I read often that as little ventilation as possible should be provided for bees wintered in a cellar. My long experience in cellar wintering in Minnesota proves to me that just the opposite is true.

My cellar is provided with ample ventilation all the time the bees are in the cellar. During that time I find them always quiet and dry and they always come out much stronger than they were when put in. I never lose any when the colonies are provided with enough stores.

At first, when I used little ventilation in that same cellar with the same number of colonies, they came out with diarrhea and many were lost. The cellar was damp.

So I do not see where the idea came from that bees do better in the cellar with little ventilation. The cellar should be provided with inlet and outlet pipes that may be closed or opened, providing means for fresh air and proper temperature.

The size of the cellar should conform to the number of bees to be

wintered in it. A cellar 14x12x8 feet is just right for 75 colonies. The bees generate their own heat and warm that size cellar so the outer fresh air can enter without lowering the temperature too much, when proper ventilation is provided.

The cellar should be kept about 45 degrees F. although it does not hurt if the temperature drops to 40 degrees or goes up to 50 for a few days at a time.

At the beginning of winter the bees do not rear any brood and do not generate as much heat as toward spring when the temperature goes up higher. Then more ventilation should be provided to keep the temperature at the proper point.

It is very important to us northern beekeepers to have colonies strong when they come out of the cellar, as we have an early honeyflow from different trees which provide the bees with pollen and nectar to stimulate them to full strength.

Minnesota.

New Firm— Bryant & Sawyer

Effective July 1, the firm name of Bryant & Cookinham, of Los Angeles, changed to Bryant & Sawyer, more properly to identify the present owners which consists of these partners: L. M. Bryant, Leo. E. Sawyer, Howard W. Bryant, and Robert M. Bryant.

Mr. Cookinham, after twenty-five years, decided to retire and was succeeded by Leo E. Sawyer, connected with the business for many years.

Maine Bulletin

"Keeping Bees in Maine" is the title of Maine Extension Bulletin No. 346 of 36 pages written by Charles O. Dirks, Associate Professor of entomology.

The book, as its title indicates, shows the value of bees in Maine, the requirements for their housing and their care. Considerable attention is given to swarm control and harvesting of largest amount of honey as well as protection for winter.

We assume that the bulletin is available by addressing the extension service of the University of Maine at Orono.

Hartman Reaches 90

On June 19, Cary W. Hartman of Oakland, California former secretary both of the Alameda County Association and of the California State Association of Beekeepers, reached his 90th birthday.

While Mr. Hartman has not been in the best of health, he has recently returned from the hospital and is improving and enjoying his many friends. The congratulations and best regards of the American Bee Journal and our readers go to him.

Natural Wintering

Remember the fellow with the ramshackle hives open at all corners who seldom had any winter losses? Why? Chiefly because moisture was allowed to escape. Aside from starvation, dampness is the most prevalent cause of winter loss. Don't be afraid to

give top ventilation enough to carry off moisture and afford an exit for the bees in case the bottom entrance becomes closed. In the vicinity of Chicago and farther south, packing may not be necessary if there is good ventilation, wind protection and the hives have direct sunlight.

There are other reasons why this beekeeper was successful in wintering. His bees usually swarmed several times and so had young queens and young bees. He seldom took off any honey and they were left with plenty of stores. Perhaps we can learn something from our shiftless neighbor, even if we don't copy all of his ways.

E. F. Miller, Indiana.

Ohio Queens Survive China Trip

The Barger Apiaries, Carey, Ohio, sent a clipping about six queens with attendants which were taken from Cary, Ohio, by Colonel John Bohannan of Columbus to oblige a fellow beekeeper, Dr. Tang, of China. Colonel Bohannan wrote Charles A. Reese, state apiarist, of their safe arrival after the longest air trip ever attempted with bees.

According to the report, "we succeeded in introducing two of the queens, and at the time of my departure from Kunming, they were laying well." (Two others were apparently destroyed by their colonies, Reese said). "The two remaining queens were taken up on top of West mountain near Kunming and introduced into hives at a Buddhist monastery."

Disney Bee and Honey Jars

We have an item about the McClatchy Broadcasting Company of Sacramento, California, who have been making clever, effective use of the bee. The bee is dramatized and personalized in the form of "Gaby," drawn by Walt Disney. It appears on all letterheads and literature of the Beeline stations.

To get "Gaby" into the consciousness of advertising agencies, the company recently sent pound jars of honey to its buyers in the name of the Beeline station. The label on the jar features the Disney conception of

"Gaby" and on the back is a label carrying the information: "The Beeline from which this honey was taken is composed of 40% of stations 23 years old, 40% of stations 17 years old and 20% of a station 14 years old. This potent blend is offered to connoisseurs of good broadcasting and exclusive coverage."

There is a third label which carries a recipe for a honey facial, which girls are advised to try. Since quite a few time buyers are of the feminine gender, some of the honey may be used for exterior rather than interior decoration.

Bradley Riter, who handles promotion for the McClatchy Broadcasting Company reported an unusually warm reception for "Gaby" and the honey jars.

A Strange Partnership

I stood in a field of red clover the other day and listened to the hum of the bees. As I watched the bees go from clover head to clover head I noticed they were working heads that seemed warped or badly formed to the exclusion of the perfect heads. I noticed too that they frequently visited heads on which there were Japanese beetles. Neither the beetles nor the bees paid the least attention to each other.

I wondered if this could be coincidence or were the bees working some deposit left by the beetles. A close examination showed the beetles were eating off the tops of the floral tubes so shortening them that the nectar was reached by the bees. This reduction of the floral tubes gave the clover head the appearance of being malformed or imperfect and those were the ones I had first seen the bees visiting.

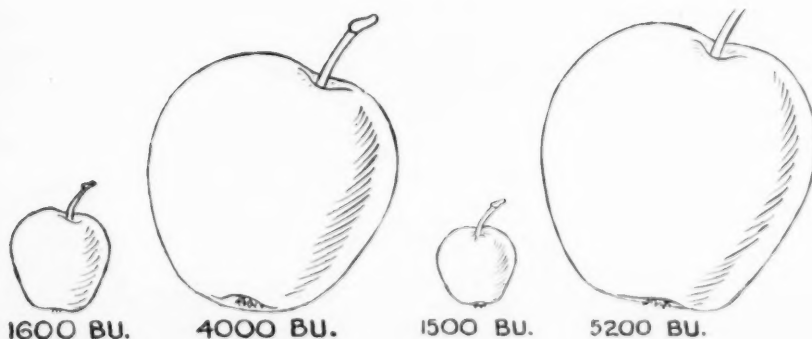
At the hives the bees seemed to be doing a good business. Nectar was coming in. Whether it was mostly from that source or not I do not know. It is unusual for nectar to be gathered in such quantities at this time of year, July 13.

As far as setting seed of the red clover is concerned I doubt if the bees were doing much if any good as they always seemed to alight on the side of the clover head that had been partly eaten away and they did not touch the other side. Also the stigmas had been destroyed on that side.

George Harrison, Jr.
Virginia.



At top, Hootman in Michigan inspects a pear crop set with bees and bouquets. Center, bringing in the pollinators, a specialist's job. Bottom, shows increase in apples from low to high with bees in Michigan orchards.



What to Do About Pollination

By G. H. Cale

"At the Atlantic Conference on honey plants and pollination, representatives from more than twenty states and the Dominion of Canada agreed that the importance of bee-keeping is poorly expressed in terms of honey and wax." This is part of Federation Secretary Jones' opening paragraph in the July News Letter. "To the one person in two hundred and fifty of our population who has one or more colonies of bees, honey is an important source of home produced food. To the one person in three thousand of our population whose principal income is from bees, honey is bread and butter. To the rest of the population honey is a delicious food, often a luxury."

"But to each and every one of us, honeybees are a vital link in the chain of events that produce the food and fiber of the nation."

It is so. But what are we to do about it? One day, far back, we knew little about pollination. To have bees and blooms together was considered enough. Now we know it takes a large force of bees, far beyond what we have considered enough, to do well at this job; and that it takes both fruit bearing flowers and suitable pollen bearing ones, blooming together, and equally attractive to the bees, for best results.

This means that any haphazard bee population scattered about the farms is not enough. It means that two specialists are required, the bee-keeper who makes pollination his business, and the farmer who learns to cooperate with him. Seldom does the same person combine both traits.

I cut my eye teeth in this problem of getting bees and crops together in my grandfather's greenhouses where bees under glass, made fancy cucumbers for the New York market. Later I put bees in New England greenhouses for growers. Still later I spread hundreds of colonies in apple orchards and removed them to honey locations in time for spray. Now we place them in legume fields to make seed which

is sorely needed. It is a specialist's job and does not belong to the amateur.

Consider Milton Stricker in New Jersey. Two moves a year with thousands of colonies; first into fruit orchards; then into the cranberry bogs and the blueberry acres. Try to combine high honey production with that program and you come out holding the little end. It is a specialist's job and must be paid for by the grower. The grower must pay for it according to the benefit he gets from it and the beekeeper who makes pollination his business must ask what it costs plus a profit since he may make little from honey production.

Too, the beekeeper must have the proper equipment for swift and efficient moving; and sturdy, serviceable trucks that will give him little trouble.

Some large farms will have their own bees and an operator, like the Seabrook Farms in New Jersey. Maybe some of the large orchardists will cooperate to provide their own bees. But the big job, country over will be done by the pollination specialist who tells the grower what to do and who takes on the whole job at a profit to himself and to the farmer.

The greatest present drawback to the expansion of this business is the ignorance of the farmer. No one tries to tell him in a convincing manner, or to show him in a way he can't deny, that it is his interest that is served when the beekeeper wants pay for his bees. He should be told of that two bushel an acre increase in red clover; of those hundred per cent increases in fruit bushels; and of the sounder, juicier, more marketable crop he gets even from self pollinated varieties. He must see that he has a flatter pocketbook without the bees.

The beekeeper for his part must study what to do to serve the farmer best. He may have to sacrifice some of his honey production operations to favor the requirements that efficient pollination service will place on him. The more he specializes the less he will seek honey for profit. He may even combine seed production and bees entirely for his own reward. The future will see many keen minded beekeepers who will find success along this path.

All our talk of how much the bees mean in terms of human food and all our generalities about bees on all the farms, will never do the job. When the business beekeeper and the business farmer both know that commercial pollination is a field of mutual profit, that day will open a new friendship for both men.



Bees can make 3 bu. of red clover seed per acre instead of less than one when used in concentration (top). Fancy apples in Gov. Stark's orchard in Missouri. Bees did it (next to top). Burpee made new marigolds with bees (opposite). And beans increase a fourth with bees (bottom). Any grower will listen to these figures.



The Cornell Library of Beekeeping

By Ina G. Slaff

Dr. Phillips with pupil
in Cornell Library.



CORNELL University's only competitors to the world's largest library on bee culture are, (if it is still there) a university in Russian-occupied Berlin that once housed a large collection in a dust-proof, glass room, and the Miller Memorial Library at the University of Wisconsin.

Adding the Berlin volumes, once owned by an Austrian, to the Cornell library has been the ambition of Dr. E. F. Phillips, former Professor of Bee Culture in the College of Agriculture. More than 3,000 volumes and journals on the subject have been collected from Scotland to South Africa, and represent many languages.

Mainly responsible for this library, Dr. Phillips is known throughout the world as an expert beekeeper, scientist, and lecturer. His book, "Beekeeping," is recognized as the standard text on this subject.

Like husband like wife. Even his wife, Mary Geisler Phillips, wrote a book on bees for children. Its title—"Honey Bees and Fairy Dust." Furthermore, she is at Cornell as Home Economics Editor.

Through Dr. Phillips' work in New York and other states, beekeepers became interested in contributing to a fund that made the library possible. They agreed to dedicate one colony of bees to the university. Money from honey produced by these special colonies went into the fund, until each beekeeper had donated \$50. These colonies were identified by bronze plaques, designed by a Cornell

architect student in the shape of an old-fashioned hive called a skep, and became the beekeeper's property when the donation was complete.

One beekeeper was convinced that working for Cornell was an inspiration to his special colony, which went "over the top" in production. He asked for plaques for all his colonies.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, former president of Cornell, was also impressed with the success of the plan. Although maintaining that Dr. Phillips was selling shares of stock in the university, he approved the part-owner-of-Cornell attitude assumed by these contributors.

In his travels abroad, Dr. Phillips never missed an opportunity to search for books to add to the apiculture library. Touring second-hand book shops in Paris, he discovered a treasure of a collection, much of which was written by well-known French writers. He sorted out copies already in the Cornell library, one being his own book, but to his dismay learned he must take the complete assortment. This did not deter Dr. Phillips,—it made him more determined. He agreed to the seller's terms, purchased the full collection, then reversed the situation and resold the unwanted copies to the surprised Frenchman.

Even the library of Moses Quinby, the first commercial beekeeper in this country, has found its way to the shelves of Cornell's apiculture collection. Through Dr. Phillips' friend-

ship with the Quinby family he knew that the two maiden sisters who had little interest in bees, were the only heirs to this rare collection. When visiting Quinby's elderly son-in-law, Dr. Phillips casually suggested that he knew the ideal place for these books. A lasting memorial to "Father" Quinby, this collection is now a part of Cornell's growing apiculture library.

A still greater accomplishment in Dr. Phillips' opinion, is the acquisition of the Langstroth memorial collection. Looking over a list of 83 books which were for sale, he discovered two books by L. Langstroth, a name famous among bee experts. Here again he was forced to buy the entire collection to get the few books he wanted, but he felt they were well worth the price of \$100. When the books arrived at the university, Dr. Phillips found Langstroth's name in 18 volumes, and 26 more that corresponded to the editions Langstroth is reported to have owned. One of these 26 volumes was written in 1579 by Thomas Hill, one of the oldest known beekeepers.

Preventive Control of AFB In Quebec

The researches made in the United States on the control of American foulbrood with various sulfas have given results which have attracted our attention to the point where we have during the past year, with the assent of the Ministry of Agriculture,

conducted some experiments with colonies contaminated with American foulbrood, with the sulfathiazole treatment.

These experiments not having been begun until June, it was not possible to get definite results. We will continue them this year instituting modifications suggested by the experience acquired.

Nevertheless, the results obtained were sufficiently satisfactory to recommend the treatment this spring as a preventive control for American foulbrood. The minister of Agri-

culture will furnish free to all beekeepers located in the regions where American Foulbrood is severe, the quantity of tablets of sulfathiazole necessary for the treatment.

This treatment is very easy of application since it consists in adding one of these tablets dissolved in each gallon of water used in the making of sugar syrup for spring feeding. It is recommended that approximately a gallon of syrup be given to each colony in two or three feedings.

Besides controlling the disease, it is generally agreed that this product

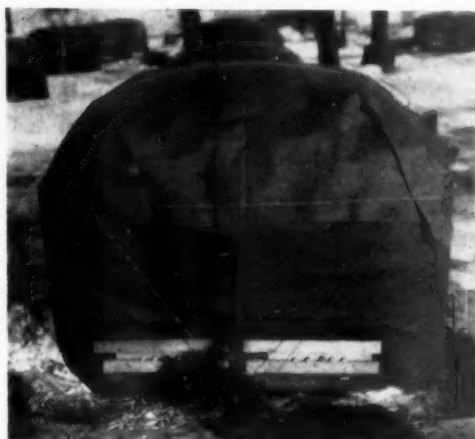
stimulates the bees to work, in a marvelous manner.

Beekeepers interested in applying this treatment, even those who never found the disease in their bees but know that it exists in their district, should well ask for the quantity of tablets that they need and we shall see that they get them.

Jules-R Methot,

Chief of the Div. of Apiculture
and the Ind. of Maple Sugar.

(Reprint of first page editorial of "L'Abeille," organ of the Beekeepers' Association of Quebec)—March 28, 1946.



Wrapping Hives In Tar Paper For Winter

HERE we go again, to wrap or not to wrap—it is one of the perennials that come up each year with both sides bearing down hard for their notion. We used to divide the country into two parts; one where bees must be wintered in cellars, and one where bees must have protection outdoors. The only exception was the "deep South" where bees live in a state of nature all year, every year.

Now the cellar is seldom seen. Also a wrap or protector of any kind outdoors is less and less used. It is certain that strong colonies, with an abundance of rightly placed stores, whether natural or augmented with syrup, and with pollen enough for winter brood, will outlast cold snaps, even when the temperature drops way

below zero. We have wintered bees in northern Minnesota outdoors, with and without hive protection, but with a good windbreak, and find the wrapping makes little difference in the way the colonies come through.

If stores or pollen are short, or if the colonies are not what they should be to start winter, losses are heavy. When colonies are strong, with abundance, they winter well. Our trouble has been that they wear quickly in spring and queens fail. Some come through to make large crops but many go to pieces before the flow. Perhaps early division and requeening would remedy this situation.

In the middle latitudes, in Illinois, or Iowa, or Missouri, or Indiana, we also haven't a shred of evidence that

any packing of any sort ever pays for the cost of using it. In states between, the beekeeper will make his own choice according to his experience.

A good tar paper wrap like the one in the pictures, with straw or leaves between hive and paper, with an upper entrance, is more widely used than any other kind of applied protection. Put it on during fall and leave it on until fruit bloom or later. Make sure the bees have an abundance of stores; 70 to 100 pounds is not too much. If the colonies come through rousing strong, divide them early, giving new queens to the queenless portions. Run them through the flow or unite them just after the flow starts. We think we like the last plan the better.

Rendering Small Amounts Of Beeswax

By W. P. Kinard

BEESWAX is worth careful saving always. Refuse comb, scrapings and collections of any sort should be turned into solid beeswax quickly. During thirty odd years I have used several methods of rendering. Here is a simple one that gives good results, if carefully followed.

Equipment—I use a large cooking range stove for heat; two or three medium sized pans for melting and a large one for settling, preferably of aluminum or granite. An efficient and lasting strainer is made from a piece of fine mesh screen. It is shaped into a bag by drawing and pulling over some round object and it is then installed in a round hoop of wood or metal of a size that will rest on the edge of the settling pan, folding the edge of the screen over the hoop and lacing it on with fine wire. A large wood-handled cooking spoon constitutes the rest of the outfit.

Melting—I separate the bright comb from the dark and strain the bright first, settling it in a separate pan from the dark. The melting pans are one-third filled with water, hot from the reservoir, one being placed over the hotter part of the stove. A quantity of the refuse is added to the pans, with more being added after

the first melts. Stir frequently with the spoon to insure uniform melting. The secret in getting most of the wax out is in not trying to strain too large an amount, but straining smaller quantities at a time. The wax will be easily and quickly brought to the proper straining consistency in pans since its mass is spread out thinner. Each pan, after being moved to the hottest part of the stove, is usually ready in about fifteen minutes.

Straining—Place the strainer over the cooling pan on the cooler side of the stove. With a pad in each hand, take up the melting pan, when its contents comes to proper liquid consistency, and pour the wax and water into the strainer at once. Press against the screen with the spoon, continually rolling, pressing and stirring and repressing until the content is nearly dry. Dump the remaining mass in a can on the floor. Place the strainer back on the settling can and move the next melting pan to the hottest part of the stove. Then refill the one that is empty. Repeat the process until all the refuse is worked. As a test, a part of the slum can be reheated and strained again. If properly done the first time, little or no wax will be found in it.

Cooling—Cooling should take place

slowly to allow proper settling out of foreign matter and to get a brighter color. Cover the settling pan and let it remain on a warm part of the stove to keep the wax liquid for six to eight hours.

Removing the cake—When the wax is cool in the pans it shrinks from the metal and is easily removed as a cake. Turn the pan up and tap it and out comes the wax.

Extra quality wax—For extra refined wax from the first cakes, add fresh water to the melting pans and remelt the wax. Strain it again and shake the strainer, like grandma used to sift flour. This time do not press with the spoon or stir any dark impurities through the strainer. This gives you fine cakes of wax, so solid and pure they will often crack in cooling.

Caution—A word of warning against wax being spilled or allowed to boil over on the stove. Be extra cautious. Don't be careless over fire or over the stove. Don't overfill the pans. Don't allow children around during melting, straining, or cooling. Wax burns readily and many fires come from it.

Mississippi.

Using Airplanes to Find Bee Pasture

A. S. Blanks, Valdosta, sends an item from the "Atlanta Constitution" describing his way of finding bee pasture by spotting good places from an airplane. The method has been used by Mr. Blanks with success since 1934.

According to the item, Mr. Blanks has peered down over many a prospective feeding place from airplane over sections of Lowndes and surrounding counties, and he declares an automobile is as old fashioned as a horse and buggy when it comes to modern bee business. Bees feed over large areas, and it is much easier to locate large gallberry, tupelo and

blackgum areas from the air. "Autogyro and helicopter type planes," Blanks said, "are just the type of aircraft beemen need to improve their work."

Beekkeeping In Alaska

The Alaska Farmer published by the Dept. of Agriculture of Territory of Alaska answering an inquiry reports that bee culture has created considerable interest in Alaska with colonies being operated at Matanuska Experiment Station.

Apparently honey production in Alaska still is only on a small scale on account of the shortness of the

season and the high possibilities of shortage of crop as a consequence. Best returns apparently are secured through the importation of package bees in spring, destroying the colony at the end of the season and storing the combs for the subsequent year. It is reported that averages as high as 75 to 100 pounds have been taken from colonies in the territory.

"A Honey of a Chocolate Cake by the Mix-Easy Method"

This is a small folder at 40 cents per hundred put out by the American Honey Institute, Madison 3, Wisconsin, giving a recipe for Honey Chocolate Cake with Honey Frosting.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

How to Unite Bees

POOR colonies have little value. The best way to handle them often is to unite them with other colonies. When temperatures are about 50° as occurs late in the fall or early spring, colonies may be united by merely setting them together. Whether one is set on top of the other or the combs of each put in the same hive makes little difference.

Often colonies with good queens require strengthening. Adding small colonies to them that have queens of little account is good practice. The ultimate result of uniting then is to make stronger colonies of the better ones and to dispose of the least desirable ones; not only because they have poor queens, but because they may have drone laying workers or drone laying queens; or, in fall, they may be too weak to winter.

During summer, when little honey is coming in and bees are apt to rob or to quarrel, it is safest to set the colony being united with another, on the top with a sheet of newspaper with one or two holes punched in the center, between the two colonies. This is Dr. Miller's method. Gradually the bees mingle together without excitement and, after the newspaper has been largely torn away by the bees the remainder of it may be removed and the extra combs disposed of as desired.

It is not necessary to find either queen of the two colonies being united unless for some reason there is a preference for one of them. If this is true the least desirable queen must be disposed of before the colonies are set together. Otherwise the bees will decide for themselves which queen to keep and they are usually very good judges.

It is often thought desirable to unite weak colonies previous to a honeyflow. However, this is not always good practice. Colonies with fine queens, laying well, when the honeyflow comes may have grown into populous colonies and do as well as any other. If apparently small colonies, therefore, are to be united it is best to wait until the honeyflow occurs. Then poor colonies can be determined with more exactness.

A quick way of uniting is to kill the poorest queen and place the brood combs of both colonies together in one hive with the remaining queen and some of the bees. Then shake all of

the remaining bees from both sets of combs in front of the hive sprinkling the bees with a sugar solution and smoking at the entrance. Field bees coming back will go immediately in and there is so much confusion that there is seldom any fighting.

Another simple method is to set the best colony with its queen above an excluder with the lower colony queenless. The bees of both hives then unite peaceably. Later the excluder may be removed. The effect of the excluder is to check the rapid mixing of the bees so there is little or no disturbance.

During a honeyflow when bees are peacefully working together two colonies may be united by placing one immediately above the other with no special preparations.

In the fall in cool weather when preparing colonies for winter, two or more may be united by placing the clusters side by side in the same hive without regard to the queens. The combs of honey may be used above in the food chamber or at either side of the bees. Bees may be also shaken off their combs right in front of the colony with which they are to be united, for in cool weather and colonies almost broodless, the bees will enter peaceably with no fighting.

A way to unite almost any time is that used so much by Dr. Farrar at Madison. He carries a Hudson sprayer with him always and when bees are to be united he sprays the bees with a thin syrup. We have used it and it works well. With it queen nuclei may be placed in colonies thus introducing new queens almost any time.

The Acidity of Honey

This is the title of a reprint from the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. The authors are H. A. Schuette and Frank J. Schubert of the Department of Chemistry, University of Wisconsin. It is rather technical but it may interest a student of honey. Comb honeys, according to the research, had a lower pH value (3.52) than extracted honey packed in glass or tin. The extracted honeys in glass had the same pH as those packed in tin, the average pH values for extracted honeys being 3.62 and 3.61.

The per cent of ash was found to vary over a wide range. In general an increase in ash accompanied an increase in pH and an increase in color.

Bees Aid Alfalfa Seed

In scientific studies of why seed yields from Utah alfalfa fields have declined, George Vansell and Frank Todd of the Bee Culture Office conducted studies of the connection between bees and the alfalfa flower.

"The structure of the alfalfa blossom is especially adapted to pollination by bees. The pollen-collecting bee straddles the keel and extends its proboscis into the throat of the flower, where the tripping mechanism is contacted. When the flower trips, the bee's head is momentarily caught between the standard petal and the tip of the staminal column. A splotch of pollen is entangled among the hairs on the bee's head at precisely the spot where the stigma of the next flower tripped will strike. This procedure insures cross-pollination when the plant is worked for pollen. Since alfalfa flowers may be subjected to a surprising amount of shaking, whipping by wind, and to nectar collecting by bees without releasing the tripping mechanism, pollen-collecting bees must play an essential part in the reproduction of this plant."

A bee specializes on each trip and gathers either honey or pollen. The pollen is a protein food that bees need for brood rearing.

As with many of the legumes, the individual blossom of alfalfa is irregular in shape with one part in the form of a "keel." When the small flower first opens, the essential reproductive organs are clustered together in a slightly arched or bowed column and held by a part of the keel. If these parts are released at the right period, the bow straightens and the parts spring upward and spread out, and fertilization can take place. Release of this staminal column is called "tripping."

—U.S.D.A. Release.

FOR THE LADIES

If you use small scatter rugs on floors which are slippery, there is constant danger of someone falling and seriously injuring themselves. Put yours on a non-skid basis by placing used jar rubbers under the corners of the rugs.

Men of Today

HAROLD J. CLAY

WHEN this writer was learning in 1917 to tell the difference between messenger boys and diplomats at Washington, D. C., Dr. E. F. Phillips prevailed upon the Marketing Service of the U.S.D.A. to start reports on honey. It was a "natural" since paid reporters were then gathering information about fruits and vegetables, so Harold J. Clay was chosen for the job of accumulating and publishing this information.

It has been a valued information ever since to buyers and sellers alike, covering the U. S. thoroughly, instead of a few cities as at first. For some twenty-five years Mr. Clay continued to be associated with this work for which beekeepers owe him a debt of thanks. While he is still in the U.S.D.A., no longer in the fruit and vegetable branch, he is still actively interested in honey production. Having appeared on many national convention programs he has earned the respect of all who have been in contact with his work.

Over thirty years ago he became interested in bees through the efforts of Dr. Burton N. Gates of Massachusetts State College who taught Clay

bees were a "must" for the farmer, not just stinging insects but real friends of man. He has progressed in his work until he is now in charge of the honey section of the special commodities branch of the U.S.D.A.

His services have been valuable in securing sugar for feeding bees when sugar was "tight" and in helping honey producers know when sons were eligible for deferment under selective service during the war. He has been of value in the post war period in helping to get a reasonable supply of lumber for bee hives out of the too small supply.

Clay was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota and completed his training at Massachusetts State College. He also taught at Massachusetts and is one of the few people who married without having his wife change her name, as she was Bessie E. Clay of Henderson, Kentucky. He has a boy and two girls.

He claims the large amount of honey he consumes is one of the reasons for his good health but refuses to recount any of the unusual experiences he has had with beekeepers as he says they have been too courteous to him. Clay is sold that



we must have more bees to provide adequate pollination for our many crops dependent upon bees for that service. Like many men in Washington he wishes he could know more of what the "grass roots" of the industry are whispering. He hopes to keep posted to be a good clearing house for questions that may be shot at him by beekeepers, dealers, manufacturers of food products using honey and governmental bureaucrats. That should be a high star to aim at and we believe if anyone can, Clay will hit it.

Let's Be Sensible

THERE was a great deal of satisfaction in attending the meeting at Atlantic. Through the wide publicity that has been given to beekeeping, agronomists are becoming more and more conscious of our value to other branches of agriculture. Much good is certain to come to our industry when we are more able to take advantage of all the things that can be and are being done for us.

There are many things, however, that we will have to do for ourselves. One of these things is the matter of pricing the 1946 crop of honey. It is no secret that the demand will far exceed the supply and that in many cases we could receive almost any

price we might have nerve enough to ask. The Executive Committee discussed this subject at considerable length, and while the temptation to 'clean up' is going to be strong, yet it was the unanimous opinion of the men present that this would be one of the gravest mistakes the industry could make. These men remember the repercussions of the wild spree that honey prices took during the period immediately after the first World War. It is almost a certainty that the same thing will happen again if the honey market is allowed to go on an inflationary spree of speculative buying and selling.

So far the situation has not gotten

out of hand. But all the elements are present to cause it to do so unless beekeepers and buyers use their better judgment. We all know that our best customer is the housewife. Honey is primarily a food for use on the American table. Let us keep it there. If we allow the price to get so high that the housewife cannot or will not buy our product, how can we expect her to buy it when supply and demand are once more nearly balanced and honey has to face the keen competition of cheaper syrups and spreads?

It is only natural that honey prices should advance along with the general trend of other foods. Honey, however, may find itself in a more advantageous position than many of these foods. Let us not abuse this

(Please turn to page 383)

HOW TO DO IT

Getting Bees Out of Supers

I have found it is easy to get the bees to leave the supers by cutting a four inch hole in a piece of thin plywood sized to cover the super and tacking over the hole a cone of screen wire four inches square and four inches high. Supers should not be stacked more than six high. Even with the one cone the bees will leave the supers in a few hours. They will leave much sooner if you have a cone at the top and another at the bottom.

Ernest L. Harner, Ohio.

COMB HONEY IN SMALL AMOUNT

An easy way to get a few sections of comb honey for your own use and for friends, without crowding the bees or hurting the extracting yield, is to take three combs out of a deep extracting super and put in two deep comb honey frames with or without separators. The bees build straighter and even sections with separators but they will work more quickly on the sections if there are no separators and a bee space is left. If this is done with two or three hives you are quite sure of getting sections of comb honey without danger of swarming and without affecting the crop.

J. W. Kent, Saskatchewan.

FAST PAINTING

To get supers and hives painted rapidly, stack them up as high as you can reach and then go to work. You can paint two or three times as fast, use less paint, and the job looks much better than when each individual part is painted separately.

Robert S. Turner, Iowa.

LAYING WORKERS

When you are sure your colony has laying workers, take two combs of bees and brood from another colony. There must be larvae in the combs young enough for the bees to raise queen cells. Leave all the bees on the combs but be sure you do not have the queen. Place them in the center of the laying working colony. The bees on the combs, being aware that they can rear another queen, will soon recognize the laying workers and destroy them. Now the colony may be

treated like any colony where the queen is being superseded. Either destroy the queen cells and introduce a young queen or let the bees continue to raise their own queen. Add combs of brood to make the colony strong again.

Felix Bloch,
Karkur, Palestine.

WINDBREAK FOR INDIVIDUAL COLONIES

A good individual windbreak can be made with a corn shock. Just build the shock with hive in the center, leaving the south side and the entrance exposed to the sun. In this way colonies may be wintered without packing or wrapping.

Paul Ekblod, Wisconsin.

SACK FOR SWARM

Use a muslin sack to get a swarm, when it can be used. Slip the sack right over the cluster. Draw the top and tie it. No loss of bees and no trouble to carry it. You will like it.

C. Y. Gibbs, Minnesota.

TO KEEP FOUNDATION FROM STICKING

To prevent the beeswax from sticking or hardening on the form board when embedding wires with a spur embedder, simply place one of the



sheets of paper, used to keep the packed sheets of foundation separate, on the form board, under the foundation, while embedding the wire. I had just about decided to stop wiring when I discovered this method.

S. W. Becker, Iowa.

REQUEENING THE DIFFICULT COLONY

In requeening colonies that have failed in doing it themselves, or that have laying workers or drone laying queens set the hive several feet to the rear of the old location, with the entrance in an opposite direction. On the old location place a hive with a few combs of capped brood and bees from any queenright colony. All the field bees from the old colony will join the new one. In a few days there will be a batch of newly emerged nurses and they can be easily requeened with a capped queen cell, or by giving a comb with fresh eggs from which they can raise a queen.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi.

REMOVING EXCLUDERS

When removing queen excluders at the end of the season, it is good practice to store them under the metal hive lids. The inner cover should be placed on the hive first, then the queen excluder on the top of the inner cover with the center hole open. The excluders remain in excellent condition as the bees remove much of the wax and other adherence from them.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

If you have a good, clear picture of an operation, or piece of equipment that shows a short cut or a simple method, send it in. Don't get discouraged if it is not used right away. It only takes one to an issue. Each How-To-Do-It item, with illustration, brings you five dollars; each item without illustration, entitles you to a three month subscription extension.

FEDERATION ACTIVITY

THE National Federation of Beekeepers Societies is setting up a program that is really getting public attention. As a result of the recent pollination conference the story of the place of the bee in pollination has been widely told. Three radio broadcasts were given in one day and at least one such broadcast was heard each day for five days.

Broadcasts were made by R. B. Willson, of New York; Ed Braun, of Brandon, Manitoba; John Holzberlein, president of the Federation; W. E. Dunham, chairman of the honey plants committee; and Dr. J. E. Eckert, of the University of California. F. B. Paddock broadcast over station WGN of Chicago and Dr. R. K. Bliss, for thirty years head of the extension service of Iowa State College, made a good case for the honeybee over station WOI.

The radio time alone justified the meeting to say nothing of the extended newspaper comments about bees and honey. If we are to have a prosperous honey producing industry, the public must understand the importance of the bees in pollination and the value of honey in food. Unless the beekeeper is prosperous he will not provide sufficient bees to serve the needs of agriculture. The Honey Institute is doing a good job in bringing honey to the attention of the housewife and now the Federation is building good will for the honeybee. We are a very short sighted group if we fail to provide the necessary support to keep both going indefinitely.

MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED

THE measure of prosperity of an industry is largely determined by the amount of attention given to research in the solution of its problems. Honey production is no exception. Just now there are many problems which need attention and we may expect that they will be called prominently to attention in a forthcoming report of the research committee of the National Federation.

We need to know much more about honey and the reason why it was regarded so highly by the ancients. We need protection for the bees in the

THIS CHANGING

Never in all human history has there been so great a change happened since the beginning of World War II. The millions of people, the destruction of large cities and the use, will bring about such changes as may not occur again.

It is in times like these that conditions are especially favorable for the expansion of the markets for things already known. It is important. Well-planned action now may create a demand for supply or the lack of action may result in loss of interest on ahead depend on what we do now.

The present activities of the National Federation and the dividends on their cost to the honey producers.

effort to control insect pests and we need to find new sources of pasture to replace things on which we formerly depended and which are no longer so extensively cultivated. We need to know what purposes can be served by such hive products as beeswax, propolis and pollen. We need to know more about pollination and the factors that control nectar secretion. Every research project which is carefully studied suggests others which should receive attention.

SIDE LINE OR SPECIALTY

THE old question is constantly raised as to whether it is better to follow honey production as an exclusive business or to combine with some other line. The change in farm practice in recent times makes diversification appear more attractive. Several beekeepers with large outfits report that they now have had several years of small crops and are finding it increasingly difficult to find good pasture.

Many of the thousand-colony outfits are the direct result of the expansion of planting of sweet clover which followed the first world war. The reduction in acreage of this crop leaves the owners of some of them in a difficult position.

There has been a marked change in sentiment regarding sweet clover on the part of many agricultural leaders. The indication is that the trend away from this plant may continue for some time. Under present conditions it seems best to advise

NING WORLD

great change in the affairs of so many people as has
II. The invasion of vast areas, the forced migration of
es of the shortage of so many staple articles of every day
curtain for centuries.

peculiarly favorable for introduction of new articles and the
now it is a time when organized effort is especially im-
a demand for honey beyond the ability of the industry to
interest on the part of the public. Profit or loss in years

tion and the American Honey Institute are likely to pay big

the newcomer in the field of beekeeping to combine
with some other enterprise unless he is in a locality
where his bee pasture is assured.

RETAIL PACKAGE FOR HONEY

A reader reminds us that the tall jar commonly
used for honey is unsuited for the purpose for
which it is commonly used. Such complaints are
frequently heard, but the tall jar continues to carry
much of the honey to the retail trade.

We are told that in England the trend has long
been toward a low wide jar from which honey can
easily be removed. Here is a subject that is worthy
of special study and careful attention should be
given by the American Honey Institute or the
Federation or perhaps a committee representing
both. We must expect severe competition in the
markets again in the near future and if a different
package will serve our customers better we should
use it.

MOUNTAIN MINT

IN our test garden are many plants for which we
have hoped to find some commercial use other
than bee pasture. The most promising today is
a mountain mint, (*Pycnanthemum pilosum*) which
appears to have been overlooked by the pharma-
cists. At the pollination conference recently held
at Atlantic, Iowa, Prof. Arthur Schwarting of the
Nebraska College of Pharmacy, reported on

the results of distillation of this plant from our
gardens. He reported that the yield of a measured
area was about five times that usually harvested
from the mints now cultivated for essential oil.
He found that it contained both menthol and
thymol in such abundance as to indicate that the
cultivation of the plant should be profitable.

The plant is native to a wide area in the Middle
West, but was brought to the garden from the
Ozark region in Shannon County, Missouri, by our
field editor in 1940. It proved so attractive to
the bees that a large number of plants were grown
to permit distillation to ascertain its value. Prof.
Schwarting plans to repeat his tests this season to
ascertain whether such yields as he secured can be
depended upon and to make further study of the
ingredients of the oil.

LABOR AND PRICES

IT is hard to understand how any one can think it
possible to raise wages without a corresponding
increase in prices. In the final analysis the cost of
manufactured articles includes little besides labor.
Coal in the ground is worth only a few cents per
ton. The price the consumer pays represents the
labor of the miner who digs it, the trainman who
moves it and the trucker who delivers it.

The raw material in a piece of furniture repre-
sents little value. First there is the labor of the
woodsman who cuts the tree, the sawer who cuts
up the log, the trainman who freights the lumber
to the factory and all the individuals who have a
part in turning the wood into furniture. There is
a similar chain of labor involved in the production
of the paint or varnish used in its finish and the
metal parts that provide the handles, the locks,
and other necessary equipment.

No matter what manufactured article you ex-
amine you will find little besides labor represented
in the finished product. A raise in wages to any
man contributing to its production adds to its cost
and must either result in a higher price to the con-
sumer or a smaller profit for the manufacturer.

Our improved standard of living has come
about because of the invention of machines which
enable each man to produce more goods. Raising
wages without increased production adds little
benefit because there must be a corresponding in-
crease in the price of the goods.



For the Ladies

Readin', writin', and 'rithmetic days are here again, but most of the little red school houses have given away to large, modern centralized units, so that today's generation of school children often travel a good many miles each day. The resultant long hours mean that a hearty, nutritious lunch is more necessary than ever. It should include at least one sandwich with a protein filling for that "stick-to-the-ribs" quality—meat, fish, cheese, or egg—and a honey sweet for quick energy. When the weather gets colder, fill the thermos with hot cream soup, cocoa, or hot lemonade. Duchess Cake, either in or out of the lunch box, is a royal treat. It is simple to make. For easy packing in the lunch box, try this instead of the fluffy orange icing; Spread the hot, freshly-baked cake with a well-blended mixture of $\frac{1}{4}$ cup honey, 2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine, and $\frac{1}{3}$ cup finely chopped nut meats. Place under broiler for a few minutes until the topping bubbles up and begins to caramelize.

Duchess Cake

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
1 egg
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup fat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
2 tablespoons orange juice
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon ginger
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup wheat and barley kernels

Cream fat and sugar together; add egg and beat until light and fluffy. Add honey, milk, orange juice, and rind. Sift flour with soda, baking powder, salt and spices, mix in cereal and add to first mixture. Combine well, but do not overbeat. Pour into

a pan with the bottom lined with waxed paper. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) for 35 minutes or until done. Yield 1 cake ($8\times 8\times 2$).

Honey Orange Icing

1 egg
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated orange rind

Separate egg. Add salt to egg white. Warm honey over hot water. Pour in a thin stream over egg white while beating vigorously. Add orange rind and continue to beat until thick and fluffy. Spread on cake. Sprinkle with extra grated orange rind.

* * * *

You will want to have cheese on hand not only for the children's lunch boxes, but for evening snacks, garnish for salads, and casserole dishes, too. The soft processed brick cheese tends to become dried out and hard on the cut end. To keep it soft, cover the cut end with a thin film of butter, wrap in waxed paper, and store in the refrigerator.

* * * *

There are many occasions when one has extra egg yolks to hold over after making such things as meringues or angel cakes. To keep them from becoming stiff and gummy, separate from the white carefully so as not to break the covering membrane. Leave the yolk in the shell-half, and place in a cup. Run enough cold water into the cup to cover the yolk completely. Keep in the refrigerator. When you are ready to use the egg, simply pour off the water. They may be held this way for about two days.

What you want to know

Joseph H. Burkhardt of Berwyn, Illinois is in search of information on the business aspects of beekeeping. Whether a living can be made from honey production for two people and how many colonies of bees it would take to bring in an income of a thousand dollars a year. Something about the market.

On the average five hundred colonies will bring in a thousand dollars or more if well managed, particularly if a majority of the work is performed by the operator himself with little hired help and the least possible other expenses. There are good locations in almost every state. A letter to the state school will usually give the best leads for locations. Of course in beekeeping as in everything else, there is a risk of loss from various causes, including bee diseases, weather conditions, and poor management.

Honey may be sold in a retail way by the producer operating as his own distributor, or it may be sold to large packers or distributors. About price—what can we say? The government ceiling was twelve and one-half cents per pound. Now at this writing there is no restriction on sales or prices and no one knows what the market will do. The average price for honey over about eighty years has been approximately eight cents a pound, wholesale quantity.

* * * *

Dr. J. E. McKee, of Alpine, New York asks questions about rendering small amounts of beeswax. In his plant he takes even the dirtiest wax and turns out a bright yellow wax by melting the wax in a cloth bag, with lots of stirring, submerging, poking with a stick, straining through cloth. However, recently in cleaning up wax from all sections, supposedly clean wax, he could get only a dark product of a drab or leather color.

Of course a good grade of yellow wax is usually produced by the method he uses. The first wax obtained in all hot-water methods is a good yellow grade. Further rendering by the application of pressure secures more wax of a darker color. The last squeezed out is the poorest. The first yellow wax, no doubt comes from the surface of the combs where it has not yet been discolored by contact with cocoons, pollen and propolis.

It seems to us that the wax secured from sections and scrapings was rendered from a mass containing much propolis, which will give the result mentioned. But comb scrapings on the other hand without a lot of propolis yield a good grade of wax. Propolis scrapings will always discolor.

Stainless steel, aluminum and steel are the best metals for rendering wax although galvanized iron does well with plenty of water. Sheet or cast irons are the poorest metals for beeswax rendering.

* * * *

C. W. Glen, of Climax, North Carolina, wants to know if it will pay to requeen colonies after they have been transferred, provided the colonies are strong and in good condition.

It depends on how the queen acts as to whether the colony should be requeened. If the colonies build up rapidly and the stock is gentle and light colored, why change? However, most beekeepers depend on a change of queen every year or two, unless the queens requeen themselves through supersedure. Therefore, the decision on this question rests entirely with the operator and his colony.

* * * *

Alfred Stutt, of Creston, Iowa, asks if one has a good strain of bees, can he just keep selecting his best queens for breeding or does he have to introduce new stock occasionally. Usually, it is desirable to have an additional line every two or three years so as to prevent too much inbreeding. However, selection from the best, with promiscuous mating to drones that may be in the yard is a method usually followed and the one advised by Dr. Miller for years. His famous slogan, "Breed from the best," became a standard guide in approving stock.

* * * *

Roy P. MacDonald, St. Thomas, Ontario, asks about putting foundation in frames in relation to position of the cells. He says that if you take either end of the sheet of foundation for the top, the flat of the hexagon of the cell will be on the bottom and he wonders if it would not be better to hold the honey before capping. H. C. Dadant answers:

Position of cells has often been discussed. If you will examine the greater number of naturally-built combs, including those in trees, you will find that bees use the cells in

Institute News Notes

American Honey Institute, Commercial State Bank Bldg., Madison 3, Wis.

The Institute is receiving many orders for literature.

* * * *

Honey publicity works like a stone tossed into a pool; it sends out ripple after ripple until its effect has extended across the entire surface of the pool. Homemakers have told their neighbors and friends about Old Favorite Honey Recipes, and because of this hundreds of requests from homemakers for this unique and practical book come in each week.

* * * *

Every home that receives a newspaper will find some publicity on honey. Some newspapers issue the Institute's releases in successive weeks, even on consecutive days.

* * * *

There can be a great future ahead for the honey industry if every beekeeper fulfills his responsibility to the industry by

- (1) efficient production of quality honey,
- (2) wide distribution the year around,
- (3) fair prices,
- (4) good packaging,
- (5) sharing the profits with the Institute's publicity and research program, and,
Budget-wise beekeepers earmark part of their funds for publicity on honey because they know it is a smart investment in protection).
- (6) improving and enlarging the apiary.

* * * *

The food industry is the oldest

and most highly competitive in the country. There are approximately 5,000 items in a large grocery store.

* * * *

A food industry is experimenting with using honey in preparing pickles for market.

* * * *

A chain of ice cream bars feature a Bee Hive Sundae for thirty cents. Honey and chopped nuts on ice cream make this delicious dish.

* * * *

On signs in buses one dairy is advertising Honey Ice Cream.

* * * *

One of the food concerns that puts out a quick-mix package has two honey recipes included in its wide advertising.

The following Ready-to-Mix Lemonade is receiving wide publicity:

- 2 cups lemon juice
- 1 cup honey
- 4 teaspoons grated lemon peel.

Combine and stir well. Store in refrigerator. For one servings pour $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon syrup in a large glass and fill with ice water or ice and water.

* * * *

It pays dividends to sell

- good goods.
- good service.
- good will.
- good distribution.

* * * *

The "Honey Hostess," a little gem of menus for special occasions, has been prepared by the Institute for the Queen of the Home. This book will be mailed to 1946 members of the Institute. The edition is limited.

either position and also in intermediate positions between the two. Bees build combs with cells at various angles as well as with parallel sides horizontal and in others in the vertical position.

We do not believe it makes any difference concerning holding the

honey before capping since you will find on making a cross section of combs that bees slope the cells from the outside surface toward the base at varying angles from 9 to 14 degrees. When the cell begins to fill up with honey, the bees cap it over at the lower edge.



Dr. C. L. Farrar, of Wisconsin—and that's some shortcake. No one would smile that broadly otherwise. One of his running mates is on the opposite page and, as far as we know, it's the same party.—(Photo by GH Jr.)



Two queens, right on the same comb, and close, too. The young one is big of body and her thorax is large, both signs of a good queen. Her mother, with the mark, is not to good. Her thorax is small and at the moment so is her abdomen. Both were laying and daughter walked right over mother, neither one paying any attention to the other.—(Photo by GH Jr.)

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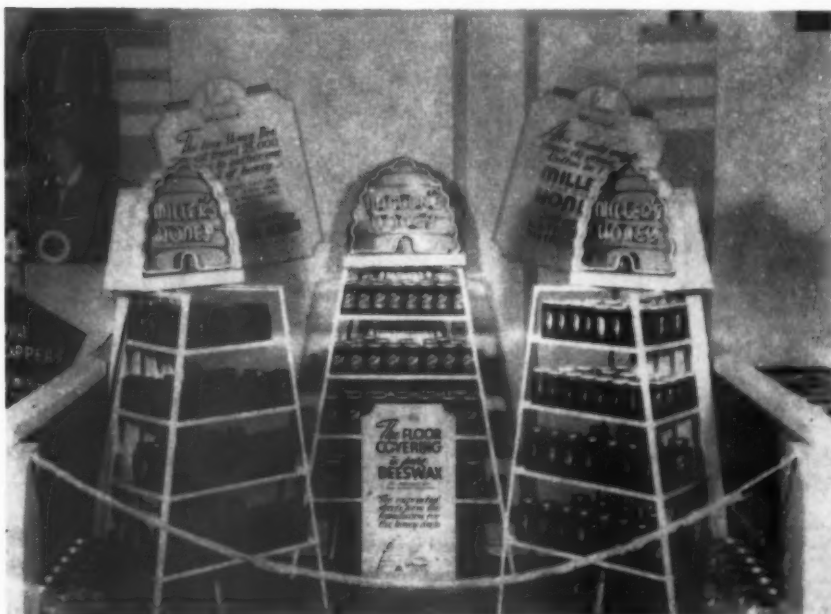
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Will Roberts of Wisconsin—and a gosh-awful big cigar. Will knows his queens and, with instruments, he can make them go in any direction he wants. —(Photo by GH Jr.)



Honey exhibit of the N. E. Miller Honey Co., in the San Bernardino Valley Exposition, California. It used a new type of metal and glass honey display rack, with all neon illumination.—(Photo from Woodrow Miller.)

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Current Honey Prices

JULY 30, 1946

According to Washington information, honey is now under June 30th ceilings since reinstatement of the Office of Price Administration. Schedule of these ceiling prices is listed below for your convenience.

No one can say just what action officials in Washington will take with respect to honey prices. It is our opinion that much depends on the reaction of the industry to reinstatement of ceiling prices. We feel that the industry wants honey prices increased but that increases should not be too great.

It is possible that the Secretary of Agriculture may request that honey be completely removed from control of O.P.A., along with certain other farm commodities. Conservative estimates predict that it will be at least several weeks before such an action

could take place should such a request be made. In the meantime, former controls are effective. If such a request would be denied, the ceilings listed below would remain in effect until such time as O.P.A. granted price increases.

Maximum prices at which extracted honey can be sold are as follows: The beekeepers cannot sell at wholesale, honey of his own production in 60 pound cans for more than 12 cents per pound f.o.b. his local shipping point or 11½ cents per pound if cans are returned or exchanged. When selling extracted honey of his own production in 60 pound cans at retail, the ceiling price is 15 cents per pound f.o.b. his local shipping point. Ceiling prices for extracted honey in smaller containers f.o.b. his local shipping point are as follows:

Size Container	Prices on sales to wholesalers commercial, industrial, governmental and institutional users			Prices on sales directly to retailers			Prices on sales directly to domestic users
	Price per case of 24	Price per case of 12	Price per case of 6	Price per case of 24	Price per case of 12	Price per case of 6	Price Per Container
8 oz.	\$ 2.77	\$ 1.44		\$ 3.16	\$ 1.64		\$.15
16 oz.	5.04	2.57		5.75	2.93		.28
2 lb.	9.42	4.76		10.74	5.43		.52
3 lb.	13.61	6.85		15.52	7.81		.75
5 lb.		10.18	\$ 5.09*		11.61	\$ 5.80	1.11
10 lb.			9.64			10.99	2.12

If the honey has been treated by the "Dyce process" by a person licensed to use such, the maximum price is that listed in the above schedule plus 3 cents per pound.

The maximum prices for packaged chunk honey comprised of 40% or more comb honey to 60% or less liquid extracted honey shall be that listed in the above schedule plus the following additions per pound:

For sales to any person other than household consumers:

- Add 3 cents per pound for 1 pound and under;
- Add 2½ cents per pound for over 1 pound and under 5 pounds;
- Add 2 cents per pound for 5 pounds and over;

For sales to household consumers:

- Add 6 cents per pound for 3 pounds and under;
- Add 4 cents per pound for sizes larger than 3 pounds.

Cut comb honey and section comb honey prices are not ceiled. With respect to extracted honey in 60 pound cans which a beekeeper buys and resells in 60 pound cans, the following maximum prices f.o.b. his local shipping point apply:

- Twelve thousand pounds or over, 13 cents;
- Less than 12,000 pounds but not less than 1,500 lbs. 14 cents;
- Less than 1,500 pounds but not less than 300 pounds, 15 cents;
- Less than 300 pounds, 16c.

If the purchaser furnishes, exchanges or returns the container, these prices must be reduced by ½ cent per pound. Freight charges from the producer's local shipping point to the buyer may be added if the invoice states the point where the honey was originally obtained. Not to exceed 1 cent per pound may be charged by the buyer if he heats and strains, or heats and filters, and repacks into a container, providing this is stated on the invoice and the container is marked "Repacked in the United States."

Meetings and Events



Li Chen Kang

Distinguished visitor from our sister Republic of China. Mention was made of him before, but here is his picture. He writes "For two months, I have been two weeks in Louisiana; two weeks in Alabama and will be a month in South Carolina. Spent some time with W. J. Synott, of the Tanquary Honey Farms, at Lena, working in the queen yards and shaking bees in the woods. We killed six snakes, two of them rattlers. Now I am visiting beekeepers with Ned Prevost."

He should go home with beekeeping as we know it, tucked right up his sleeve. And may our friendship endure forever, brother.

Tennessee Meeting

The East Tennessee Beekeepers Association met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Smalling, Route 5, Johnson City, Tennessee, with forty members present. After the regular routine of business, reports were given on inspection and prospects of honey crop as follows:

Inspection work in East Tennessee—W. D. Reams, Morristown.

Inspection work Lower East Tennessee—J. L. Atchley, Sevierville.

Inspection in Middle and West Tennessee, J. M. Amos, State Inspector.

"The Value of Extracting Combs To Me," H. L. McClain, Morrison, Tennessee.

"How To Produce Extracted Honey," J. M. Amos, State Inspector.

The meeting adjourned to meet in August of next year at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Reams, Morristown.

W. D. Reams, Sec.-Treas.

New Rochelle (N. Y.) Meeting

The New Rochelle Beekeepers Association will hold its next regular meeting at 2:30 P. M. on Sunday, September 15, 1946, at the home of Mr. Alfred F. Roth, 146 Oak Street, Portchester, N. Y.

There will be a demonstration on how to remove honey from the hives and supers, and bee experts will be on hand to answer questions and discuss problems. Anyone interested is cordially invited to attend. A social hour will follow the meeting.

B. F. Miller, Publicity.



Dyce In Phillips Place

With the retirement of E. F. Phillips as mentioned elsewhere, Dr. E. J. Dyce who has been head of Extension of Beekeeping in New York, is to take Dr. Phillips place.

Just what arrangements have been

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE

FEATURE ARTICLES—NEWS ITEMS
MONTHLY TALKS TO BEEKEEPERS

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In United States and Canada.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.
MEDINA, OHIO

Comb Honey Needed

Please advise the quantity you have. Size section and how packed. I also need chunk honey in 1 pound glass.

Frank H. Hauck

P. O. Box 84, KEW GARDENS, N. Y.
Bank reference furnished on request

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4532 N. Clark St., Chicago, 40

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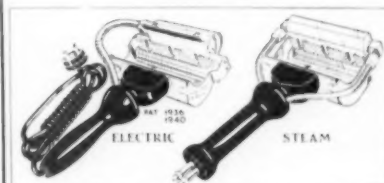
for support of the rural church? Get monthly reports of it in the

Farmers Federation News

3 years \$1 or send 2 cents stamp for sample copy. Address ASHEVILLE, N. C.

NEW IMPROVED

Rosedale Steam and Electric Uncapping Plane



Electric Plane	-----	\$10.00
Steam Plane	-----	7.50
Ext. Copper Blades	-----	.75
Delivery charges extra.		

JOHN J. MAENDEL
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
MANITOBA, CANADA

Buy A-B-J Honey Labels

ITALIANS

QUEENS

Daughters of Queens
bred for Resistance

CAUCASIANS

Bred to Italian
Drones

All three races bred in separate yards.

2-lb. pkg. bees with queen-----\$4.00 Extra queens \$1.25 each. Over 25 years
3-lb. pkg. bees with queen-----5.00 a shipper in U. S. A. and Canada.

Sulfathiazole used in feed at no extra cost to you. MASTER MIX POLLEN made from soybean flour, cottonseed meal, brewers yeast, skim milk, natural pollen, invert sugar and Sulfathiazole, 10-lb. pail \$2.50; six pails \$13.50. Send for FREE Circulars.

Blue Bonnet Apiaries, R. 2, Box 23, Weslaco, Texas

Good honey comes from good bees and
good flowers. Good sales come from
good-looking, easy to pack, easy to label
Hazel-Atlas Honey Jars.



HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY

WHEELING, W. VA.

made to fill the vacancy caused by the advancement of Dr. Dyce has not yet been determined. Beekeepers of New York naturally are hoping that another man will be secured promptly.



Federation Feature Speaker

The Federation is indeed fortunate to be able to secure the services of an outstanding authority on beekeeping to bring the message of the organization to the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. George H. Rea has spent nearly all his life with the bees and the beekeepers and fully understands the problems of the beekeepers as well as the habits of the bees. As is well known by all, he is now retired from active work but has lost none of his interest in bees or his desire to help the beekeepers. He has consented to devote a part of his time to the building of a bigger and better National Federation, and his services will be available in what is generally known as the eastern and south-eastern United States. He will be glad to assist you with your own organization problems, and he is prepared to draw upon a vast fund of knowledge to give you valuable information on the fundamentals of beekeeping.

Contact this office, or write direct to Mr. Rea at Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, if you would like him to attend your meeting. Please arrange your meeting as one of a series to save time and travel.

Minnesota Pioneer Passes Away

Probably the oldest beekeeper in Minnesota in point of years with bees,

passed away recently. He was August Loffelmacher, Fort Ridgely, Minnesota who has had bees since 1882 and died at the age of 89. He handled 125 colonies in 1945.

The Fairfax Standard, weekly newspaper carries an account of his life together with his photograph. Another pioneer stalwart both in beekeeping and agriculture reaches his reward.

Illinois Federation Conferences

Members and friends of the Illinois Beekeepers Auxiliary may attend one or more of the five Conferences of the Illinois Federation of women's clubs held in October. The guest of honor at these conferences will be the State President, Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman of Jerseyville. The presiding officers will be the Regional Vice-Presidents. Meetings start at 10:00 A. M.

South Vice-President Mrs. Logan N. Colp:

Flora—October 9.

Anna—October 10.

Alton—October 11.

Central Vice-President, Mrs. Harry S. Messick:

Danville—October 14.

Springfield—October 15.

Galesburg—October 16.

Northern Vice-President, Mrs. Charles L. Duax.

Belvidere—October 17.

Chicago—October 18.

Interesting discussions of many departments that beekeepers wives are concerned with will be on the Agenda for the days.

Hoping to see a turn out from the Illinois Beekeepers Auxiliary. Mrs. Duax will also attend the Springfield meet.

Rutha E. King, President.

Federation Member Associations

In checking over our records we find that entirely too many of the local and state associations have failed to remit their affiliation fees for the current year.

The action taken at the annual meeting at Indianapolis to retain the affiliation fee of five cents per member, with a minimum fee of five dollars, was to permit each and every association to affiliate without financial embarrassment. The Federation needs the unanimous support of all associations if it is to function in

the most effective manner, and the size of the affiliation fee cannot now be considered a handicap.

It is recognized that in many cases the failure to make this remittance is due to oversight and the press of other affairs. It is, however, increasingly important that the Federation have the affiliation of each and every association, and the officers are urged to check their records and see that they are not in arrears.

Since a large part of the financial support of the Federation comes from the individual members, it is both appropriate and important that you call the attention of beekeepers to the benefits of a national organization and to urge that they invest five dollars in their own future.

Bronx County (N. Y.) Beekeepers Association

Bronx County Beekeepers Association will hold its regular monthly meeting, September 8, 1946 at 2:30 P. M., at the home of Mr. Frank Masek, 2219 De Reimer Avenue, Bronx, which is located a few blocks away from the Pelham Bay subway station.

Our membership in the association is growing rapidly, so come to a meeting all you strangers and see why we are progressing so rapidly. Your bee questions are always in order. Mr. Masek's apiary will be opened for inspection after which refreshments will be served.

Sam Roberts, Sec'y.

Notice to Migratory Beekeepers Who Plan To Go To Texas

The Texas Apiary Inspection Service announces that all migratory beekeepers who expect to ship or move bees on combs into Texas must make application to the State Entomologist, College Station, Texas, for permit to enter the State.

The application should be accompanied by (1) certificate of inspection (1946) covering all colonies being moved and showing the apiary where the shipment originated to be free of AFB and (2) as exact information as possible regarding the location of the property where the beekeeper expects to place his colonies.

Since so many beekeepers have practiced moving to a limited area in Texas, precautionary measures have become necessary to protect beekeep-

ing activities and to prevent the disease situation from getting out of control.

F. L. Thomas,
College Station, Texas.

British Columbia Honey Producers

C. C. Heighway of Peachland has been elected as president of the British Columbia Honey Producers' Association. W. D. Hoadley of the Kamloops division has been re-elected as vice-president.

Meeting for the twenty-seventh annual convention at Vernon, members of this association asked for more rigid inspection by bee officials. It is stated that five outbreaks of foulbrood had occurred in the South Okanagan district in the past season and that in each instance the infested hives were destroyed by someone other than the apiary inspector.

F. H. Fullerton,
British Columbia.

Let's Be Sensible

(Continued from page 372)

advantage. Let us remember that if we allow our product to advance into the 'luxury class' that it will be one of the first things that people will start doing without when dollars become more scarce than they are today.

The beekeeper is the logical man to control these prices. At the beginning ALL the honey is in his hands. If he wants prices kept on an equitable basis with other foods he can keep them there. More honey is sold to the trade by the producer himself and by producer controlled organizations than by all other agencies. For that very reason let us, as beekeepers, do all that is in our power to keep honey prices in line with the consumer's pocketbook so, that in the years to come, they will think of honey as a food that was ALWAYS worth the price.

John W. Holzberlein, Jr.,

President National Federation of Beekeepers' Associations.

(Federation News Letter, July).

"Realizing that the demand far exceeds the supply of honey, we urge the producers and packers to adopt a conservative policy with respect to prices for honey and not advance them more than is justified by the changing index of food prices generally."

It is never too late

to get the help which is available to you in daughter queens of "DR" stock. It will be a real help in your fight to control American foulbrood.

The performance of this stock is why beekeepers are placing repeat orders for larger numbers of queens. Satisfaction is what you get with the use of this stock.

This stock has been improved each year by scientific selection. No other stock can offer the quality of parentage, of rearing methods and of apistery testing service. So why not buy these queens which will give you the greatest value.

WRITE FOR SHIPPING DATES.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES FOR THIS SEASON.

Iowa Beekeepers Association

STATE HOUSE

DES MOINES 19, IOWA

FOR 1946 QUEENS

(Postage prepaid)

Quality Three-Banded Italians

1-10	-----	\$1.05
11-99	-----	.95
100-over	-----	.85

FOR 1947 PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS:

We are booking orders for spring delivery subject to prices set in the fall. For assurance of good dates for next spring, let us know your needs early.

GIRARDEAU APIARIES

J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr.
TIFTON, GEORGIA

PUETT'S

Pure Bred
Three-Banded
Italian

QUEENS

\$1.00

You can get no better
than the best

The Puett Co.
Hahira, Ga.

Knight's Leather Colored Italian Queens

The Best Honey Gatherers

Prices: \$1 each; 100, 90c each

No charge for clipping.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR
PACKAGE BEES FOR 1947 DELIVERY.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Jasper Knight & Sons
HAYNEVILLE, ALA.

BETTER THAN EVER QUEENS FOR REQUEENING

\$1.10 EACH

25 OR MORE, EACH \$1.00

100 OR MORE, EACH 90c

25 or more queens shipped in special cage by express prepaid. This insures better delivery and easier introduction.

NO MORE PACKAGES UNTIL 1947.

J. M. CUTTS & SONS, Chipley, Fla.

ORDER AHEAD

DON'T GET CAUGHT IN THE FALL
RUSH FOR

HONEY LABELS

Be forearmed by getting your labels in stock
NOW.

Write for samples and prices to

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Leather Italian Queens

We are proud of the reputation our bees have made for themselves and for us.

We can now guarantee our bees to be of the highest production stock available today, and that our bees will not swarm unless badly neglected. We guarantee unconditionally that there is no gentler Italian bee available anywhere.

We will gladly replace any queen that does not live up to this statement after introduction. Replacement made immediately if queens arrive dead or in poor condition.

Sent clipped or by air mail at no extra cost

2-lb. package with queen . . \$3.60

3-lb. package with queen . . 4.50

Queens, \$1.00, any number

THE RICH HONEY FARMS
JEANERETTE, LOUISIANA

B. A. Anderson & Company

The Home of Quality Queens

We have on hand a good supply of nice young laying light colored Italian Queens. We plan to have until Oct. 25th.

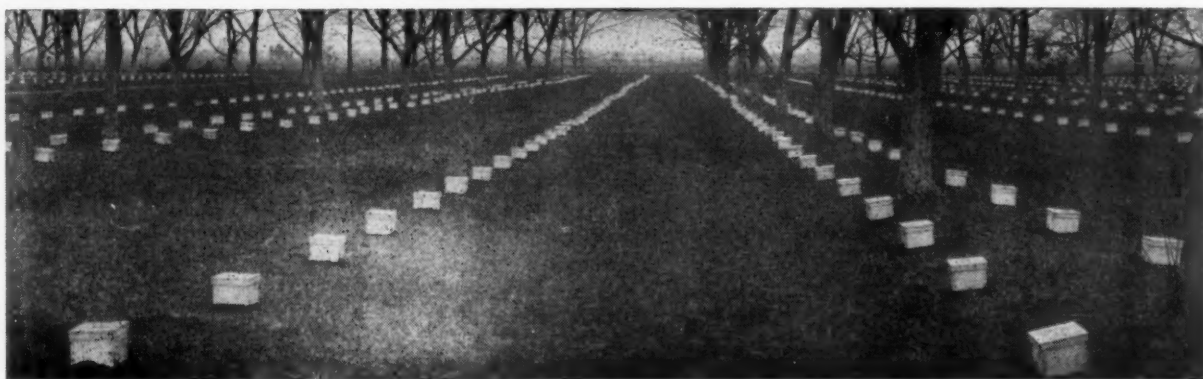
Price 75c each; 100 up 65c

These queens are bred from our select tested breeding queens that we know are reasonably gentle, nice colored and good honey producers.

We guarantee live delivery, prompt service and perfect satisfaction. Fourteen years queen breeding experience.

We appreciate all trade, large or small. May we supply your needs?

B. A. Anderson & Co. : Opp, Ala.



Above photo shows a portion of one of our queen yards of 10,000 nuclei

1947 Package Bees and Queens 1947

► ITALIANS ◄

Our capacity for 1947 has been stepped up to 20,000 packages. Queens in proportion. Your continued loyal patronage in the past is responsible for our growth. May we continue serving you?

ANY NUMBER YOUNG QUEENS ARE STILL AVAILABLE—\$1.25 EACH

Overbey Apiaries : Bunkie, La.

Rossman & Long

Box 133 : Moultrie, Ga.

Producers and shippers of Package Bees and Queens wish to Thank one and all of their customers for making it possible to ship 150,000,000 bees this season.

Truly this is our best season and has been handled the easiest of any we have had. This is due to fair weather, plenty of dependable help and your co-operation in placing orders early and accepting dates that were open.

Reported loss has been small and settlements have been made as fast as possible.

Again we "THANK YOU" and hope that if you are satisfied you will tell others, if not be sure to tell us.

Queens all summer, \$1 ea.

FALL REQUEENING

After the main honey flow is over is one of the Best Times of the year to Requeen Bees. It insures a vigorous young queen that will lay late in the fall and early in the spring, making wintering more successful, also having a good strong colony next spring when you need it. We have lots of good queens ready to mail out at once.

ITALIANS OR CAUCASIANS PRICES

Lots of 1-24	-----	\$1.10
Lots of 25-99	-----	1.00
Lots of 100-up	-----	.90

No charge for Air Mail or Clipping.

Your money refunded or another queen for any that is not satisfactory.

**THE STOVER APIARIES
MAYHEW, MISS.**

Meetings and Events

Southern Conference and the National Federation Convention.

The joint Tampa convention of the Southern Conference and the National Federation (Jan. 12-17, 1947) promises the greatest interest and best attendance ever witnessed by the beekeeping industry. Glenn Jones and his committee will keep you informed of the Federation plans so we shall not attempt to comment on their program.

President Leslie Lewis will occupy the chair for the Southern Conference and Lynn Dewey may welcome the northern groups and at the same time present the problems of the southern producers and breeders. Package shippers and breeders are clamoring for more open discussions on subjects of vital interest to their business.

E. C. Bessonnet writes that an oral symposium by Dr. Whitcomb and Dr. Farrar on breeding research and nutritional needs of package colonies would be extremely valuable. Harry I. Rich would like to hear an open discussion on a "Breeders cooperative program to improve queens."

F. F. Viguerie would hear "Artificial Insemination" discussed. Roy S. Weaver wonders if we have the best hive for moving and if migratory beekeeping is friend or foe. Eugene D. Cutts calls for "Better Instructions for Installing Package Bees" in general discussion. Havilah Babcock wants to hear H. C. Short on "Selecting Good Breeders." M. S. Fortune thinks "Sulfa-Drugs in Package Feed" should have a place. N. C. Jensen would like to hear Maurice Dadant and Jack Deyell on "Disease Resistant Queens." John C. Hogg says "Shipping losses and sugar content for package feed" should be given a spot. J. H. Girardeau, Jr. thinks "Earlier packages for the North" would lead to something interesting. Walter T. Kelley would discuss with Dr. Hambleton the need for a better government sponsored breeding program.

Ned Prevost wants a special night for men only. Mrs. R. E. Foster thinks it would be a dangerous thing. A. K. Dickinson says he will supply night life any way they want it but Mrs. G. G. Puett would settle for some good convention tours. So there you have it coming up fast. If you want a finger in the pie address the writer before the first of October when our

program will be ready for publication.

A. D. Hiatt, Chairman
Program Committee, Southern
Beekeeping States Federation,
Box 683, Lynchburg, Va.

East Tennessee Beekeepers Meeting

The East Tennessee Beekeepers Meeting was held at the home of Mr. Ed Smalling, Johnson City, Tennessee, August 2, 1946 with about 50 beekeepers in attendance. The following officers were elected: President, Ed Smalling, Johnson City; Vice-President, H. L. Basher, Sevierville; Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. Reams, Morristown. The meeting next year will be held at W. D. Reams' Apiary, seven miles south of Morristown.

John M. Amos,
State Apiarist and Assistant
State Entomologist.

Michigan Meetings

Michigan held their two meetings this year, Frankenmuth on July 30 and Indian River July 31. About 250 attended at the Southern meeting and approximately 100 at the Northern one.

There was considerable discussion of sulfathiazole treatment with some requests on the part of beekeepers that the law be changed to recognize it. Legislation was postponed pending the winter meeting.

Inspector Barrett has been carrying on experiments with the treatment referenced and has presented an extremely fair and unbiased picture.

Considerable discussion revolved around honey prices with the general feeling that if OPA ceilings are removed, honey prices should not go beyond approximately 35¢ for a pound jar retail or \$1.45 to \$1.50 for five pound pails and bulk price to hold at approximately 18¢.

Resolutions were passed urging the Department of Agriculture to recommend withdrawing all controls on honey.

Honey crop in southern Michigan will be light, owing to drought but average in the northern sections.

Vancouver Officers

E. G. Goodman was re-elected by acclamation as president of the Vancouver Island Beekeepers' Association at a recent meeting of that organization in Victoria.

The organization has been largely inactive during the war years. F. A.

Virgin was elected as vice-president, and members of the committee are: J. Phillips, D. H. Heyer, Sir Robert Holland, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Burchett, W. A. A. McClure, C. Warren and J. Blackstock. D. Scholes is secretary-treasurer of the organization.

F. H. Fullerton,
British Columbia.

Notes About Mexican Beekeepers

I was interested in "Beekeeping in Mexican Villages," By Claude R. Kellogg, (A.B.J., October, 1945).

The Spanish narratives of the 16th and 17th Centuries contain numerous references to the importance of the beekeeping industry among the Maya and Aztec peoples. Hives were in the form of sections of hollow tree trunks, similar to the so-called "bee gums" still to be seen in our southern states. They were, however, placed in a horizontal rather than in a vertical position. The ends were stopped up with mud, and a small hole drilled into the side to serve as an entrance; today the descendants of the Maya place the tiny hole in the end of the log hive. Those early Indian beekeepers had their patron god who, like other gods, was invoked when the occasion demanded. The beekeepers of Yucatan today still have their special ceremonies.

A ceremonial drink called balche was made from honey. From the bark of a tree of the genus *lonchocarpus*, shavings were cut, bruised with stones and mixed with the honey. Several days of fermentation produced a mild intoxicant.

In 1942 I examined several of the native apiaries in central Yucatan. The log hives were arranged side by side in a horizontal position upon a support several feet above the ground. The ends were plugged with mud, and in the center of the plug at one end was a hole no larger than an eighth of an inch through which the small native bees were entering and emerging. Above the hives was a thatched arbor to protect the hives from the sun and rain. This small, stingless native bee has been domesticated for many centuries throughout Central America and, probably, in northwest Brazil.

T. M. N. Lewis, Head, Division
of Anthropology Uni. of Tenn.

Hardy — High Producing — Gentle ST. ROMAIN'S "HONEY GIRL" ITALIANS

1 to 4 5 to 11 12 to 49 50 to 99 100 up
QUEENS: \$1.00 Each 90c Each 85c Each 75c Each 70c Each

PROMPT SERVICE—LIVE DELIVERY—CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

St. Romain's "Honey Girl" Apiaries : Moreauville, La.

A good Investment

Requeen early with good young queens of proven quality. They will pay for themselves many times over in next seasons output. Either strain ITALIANS OR DAUGHTERS OF QUEENS BRED FOR RESISTANCE.

QUICK SERVICE

1 to 24, \$1.10 25 to 99, \$1.00 100 up, 90c

A. E. SHAW, Shannon, Mississippi

EXTRACT HONEY FASTER



By Using a

NEISES

GRAVITY HONEY CLARIFIER

will save you time and money when extracting honey in cool weather. Warms the honey and removes wax, pollen and propolis at extractor outlet. Write today for our catalog which gives valuable information on processing honey.

THE NEISES CO.

LOCK BOX 249

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

WE REGRET THAT WE DO NOT HAVE ANY MORE OF OUR FINE ITALIAN QUEENS, BUT WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS FOR 1947.

B. J. BORDELON APIARIES, Moreauville, La.

POLLEN SUBSTITUTES

	1-Lb.	5-Lb.	10-Lb.	25-Lb.
Brewer's yeast and soy flour expeller mixed 1 to 6		\$.75	\$1.50	\$3.00
Brewer's yeast	.40	1.50	2.75	5.50
Soy flour			1.40	2.50
Dry skim milk	.40	1.50	2.75	5.75

Write for prices in larger quantities. Include postage if you wish it by parcel post. All prices collect, Bainbridge, N. Y. **M. Y. S. COMPANY, Bainbridge, N. Y.**

Better Bred Queens — 3-Banded Italians Head all of your colonies with our Better Bred Stock. They have proven their good qualities throughout the U. S. A. and Canada. Use them for increase, requeening and swarm control. 70 CENTS EACH—REMAINDER OF SEASON.

CALVERT APIARIES

Calvert, Alabama

Keep up on the bees—read the A-B-J

YOUNG ITALIAN QUEENS

Three-Banded Leather Colored Bee. Now is the time for requeening and increasing for another year. Prices till October 31.

65c—Selected, untested, each 65c
\$1.00—Tested, each \$1.00

Postpaid, Air Mail, with health certificate. Prompt service, we satisfy.

GOOCH APIARIES

FARMERSVILLE, TEXAS

"CARNIOLANS"

No more queens balance of season

Ephardt Honey Farms
PLAUCHEVILLE, LOUISIANA

BLUE RIBBON PACKAGE BEES

"Best in the W-st"
SOLD OUT BALANCE OF SEASON
THOS. C. BURLESON, COLUSA, CALIF.

Quality and Production-Bred
ITALIAN QUEENS

90 CENTS EACH
Book your order now for fall requeening

Heart O' Texas Apiaries
BOX 1203 WACO, TEXAS

Caucasians

NO MORE QUEENS AFTER
THIS DATE FOR 1946.

THANKS

for a completely successful
season.

Never lost a package and not
a drone layer reported out
of 3,000 queens shipped.

D. T. WINSLETT

1015 Sonoma Ave.

No. Sacramento, 15, Calif.

To Help Get a Good Honey Crop
REQUEEN WITH HOMAN'S
ITALIAN QUEENS

Price—1 to 49, 95c; 50 to 99, 90c;
100 or more 85c.

HOMAN BROS.

SHANNON, MISSISSIPPI RT. 2

QUEENS

MORRISON'S NORTHERN BRED
Leather Colored Italian Queens
That satisfy. Priced at \$1.25 each.
Lots of 100 or more at \$1.00 each.
Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

West Branch Apiaries
GROVER HILL, OHIO

ROOT QUALITY BEE SUPPLIES

GLASS AND TIN CONTAINERS
HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

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Successor to M. H. HUNT & SON
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MOORE'S STRAIN

Away back in 1879 I commenced rearing Italian queens with the object of improvement constantly in view.

By careful selection during all these years I have succeeded in producing a strain of three-banded, leather-colored Italian bees, known as MOORE'S STRAIN OF ITALIANS, which has won a world-wide reputation for honey-gathering, hardiness, gentleness, etc. Send for descriptive circular and read reports from those who have tried them.

Untested queens, \$1.00 each, any number.

J. P. MOORE, R. 3, Falmouth, Ky.

Former address, Morgan, Ky., U. S. A.
Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

ITALIAN QUEENS

Three-Banded. Northern bred, for business.
Safe arrival. Hope to send by return mail.
49th breeding season.

Untested \$1.00; 6, \$5.50; 12, \$11.50.
Select \$1.25

I. F. MILLER

WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA, RT. 3

Bees and Queens for 1947

BOOK NOW AND BE SURE OF YOUR
SHIPPING DATES

Prices quoted on request.

Note our new address.

W. J. Rodrigue, Manager

BAYOU BEE CO.

RT. 1, BOX 49, MONTEGUT, LOUISIANA

Queens for Requeening

Our bright Three-Banded Italians the Original Mott Strain, can't be beat. Prices balance of season, 1 to 24, \$1.10. 25 to 99, \$1.00. 100 up 90c each. We guarantee safe arrival satisfactory.

TAYLOR APIARIES

BOX 249 LUVERNE, ALABAMA

NORTHERN BRED

Leather Colored Italian Queens

75 CENTS EACH

Prompt service and queens mailed to you in our adjustable introducing cage. No charge for clipping.

DIEMER BEE CO., Rt. 2, Box 7, Liberty, Mo.

**When Writing Our Advertisers
Please Mention the Bee Journal.**

Middle Tennessee Apiaries : Leather Colored Italian Queens

From imported breeding stock. 1-25, \$1.25 each. 26 or more \$1.10 each. One-fourth books orders—balance before shipping. Add 5 cents for all queens by air mail.

ALL QUEENS AFTER JUNE 15TH \$1.00 EACH

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RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE

The name (S. T. FISH) has been identified with honey business in Chicago since 1876.

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Inc.

South Water Market — Chicago 8, Ill.

— Always interested in further Honey —

Advise us now or when you are ready to offer your
EXTRACTED HONEY 60 LB. CANS, also COMB HONEY

PHONE, WRITE OR TELEGRAPH

QUEENS

QUEENS

QUEENS

We are making a special effort to furnish you more and better three-banded Italian queens, carefully produced and selected for high production in our customer's colonies.

PRICES

June 1st, 1946, through Sept. 30th, 1946

1-11, \$1.00 each; 12-99, 90c each;
100 and over, 80c each

"Live Delivery and Your Satisfaction Are Guaranteed"

**JOHN C. HOGG, Apiarist
TIFTON, GEORGIA**

A-B-J Ads Are Result Getters

AFTER MAY 20TH

PERSONALLY REARED QUEENS

As good as money can buy \$1.00 each

ITALIANS

CAUCASIANS

WEAVER APIARIES : Navasota, Texas

Classified Advertisements

BEES AND QUEENS

BREWER'S LINE-BRED CAUCASIANS—

We are closing our queen yards for 1946 on September 1st. Now booking orders for April delivery. Brewer Brothers Apiaries, 3217-J Hawthorne Road, Tampa 6, Florida.

REAL FETS—Brown's non-stinging bees. 1947 queen price \$2. Booked up this season. Thank you. Brown's Apiary, Cape May Court House, N. J.

THREE-BANDED Italian queens—1 to 25, \$1.10; 25 up, \$1.00 each. Alamance Bee Company, Graham, North Carolina.

CAUCASIAN QUEENS—Orders booked for delivery during the last of August and all of September. 1 to 10, \$1.25; 10 to 49, \$1.10; 50 and over, \$1.00. Howard E. Crom, Rt. 1, Box 75, Ripon, California.

MINNESOTA and Northern Iowa beekeepers contact us now for 100% full colonies on 9 combs in spring of 1947. Reppert's Honey Farms, Rt. 5, Shreveport, Louisiana.

3-Banded Queens \$1.00 each. Dalice E. Crawford, Haw River, N. C.

ITALIAN QUEENS—Satisfaction assured. 1.00 each. Write for quantity prices. Lange Apiaries, Llano, Texas.

GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS best of quality. Health certificate with every order. \$1.25 each, any number. Carolina Bee Farm, W. O. Curtis, Mgr., Graham, North Carolina.

ITALIAN QUEENS selected for winter hardiness, production, non-swarming and resistance to A. F. B., \$1.25 each. Air mail extra. Ready June 15. R. E. Newell and Son, Medway, Massachusetts.

PACKAGE BEES, QUEENS, Italians. Circular free. Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Alabama.

CAUCASIAN and CARNIOLAN queens. June 10th to October 1st, untested, one \$1.00; one hundred \$90.00. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Alabama.

GOOD QUEENS FOR SUMMER AND FALL REQUEENING. Gentle three-banded Italian stock that has made outstanding records for honey production in areas where large crops are made. We now have the experienced help necessary to give you good queens and prompt service. Select young laying queens, \$1.10 each; 25 to 99, \$1.00 each; 100 or more, 90c each. Postpaid. Also package bees from now until October. They make fine summer increase. H. C. Short, Fitzpatrick, Alabama.

HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

WANTED—Several tons good clear honey, mostly clover. Wendell's Health Foods, 314 E. Lodi Ave., Lodi, California.

WANTED—Light or light amber honey in 60 lb. cans, any amount delivered or pick it up. Pay the cash. Fred Wyatt, Oak Grove, Missouri.

WANTED—One million pounds of honey before October 1st. Comb and extracted, white, amber, dark or what have you. Sample desired if honey is not well flavored and white. Pick up by truck, cash in advance. Albertus Knoll, Rt. No. 1, Holland, Michigan.

WANTED—Extracted honey in 60 lb. cans. Samuel N. Grimwood, 1610 Harmony Way, Evansville, Illinois.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for light extracted honey in 60's. Guy Polley, Nevada, Iowa.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the fifteenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rates of advertising in this classified department are ten cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other reference with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspectors. Conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

Missouri's largest honey packers want large quantities of comb and extracted honey. Highest cash prices paid. Write us what you have. Frank King and Son Honey Co., 326 S. Bales Ave., Kansas City, 1, Missouri.

WANTED up to 100 cans of light colored honey. Please write stating price. Paul O'Black, Willard, Wisconsin.

WANTED—Your honey, any amount. Will give top prevailing prices. Herald Partello, Rt. 2, Boone, Iowa.

WANTED—Honey, strained, chunk or section. No amount too large nor too small. Top price. Spot cash. Lose Brothers, 206 E. Jefferson St. Louisville 2, Ky. Call J-A 1015 collect.

WANTED—Clover extracted and comb honey. Any quantity. C. Jankowski, Prairie View, Illinois.

HONEY WANTED—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid for a can or a carload. Mail samples. State quantity. Clover Bloom Honey Company, Box 276, Minco, Oklahoma.

COMB HONEY—Please advise quantity you have, size section and how packed. I also need chunk honey in 16 oz. glass. F. H. Hauck, P. O. Box 84, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

HONEY AND BEESWAX. HIGHEST PRICES PAID. MAIL SAMPLES, ADVISE QUANTITY. BRYANT AND SAWYER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for all grades extracted honey. Prairie View Honey Co., 12303—12th St., Detroit 6, Mich.

WANTED—Light, extracted honey, clover preferred, in 60's. J. Jones, 115 West 82 St., New York 24, N. Y.

HONEY WANTED—Top prices paid. Write immediately. J. Wolosevich, 6315 So. Damen Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WE DARE YOU to sell us some honey cause we punish you with the highest price possible. Oh, you don't remember the name? Just ask the missus: she remembers your Honeymoon. The Honeymoon Products Co., 39 E. Henry St., River Rouge 18, Mich.

WANTED—Extracted clover honey in 60's. B. I. Evans, Windom, Minnesota.

CLOVER HONEY WANTED in 60's. Large or small lots. Send sample and state quantity. Ellsworth A. Meineke, Arlington Heights, Illinois.

HONEY WANTED—All grades, carloads or less. Also beeswax. Pay top prices. H. & S. Honey & Wax Company, Inc., 265-267 Greenwich St., New York 7, N. Y.

WE PAY CEILING PRICES for wax, and remit the day the wax is received. Your wax made into medium brood foundation at 12c per lb. The Hawley Honey Co., Iola, Kansas.

HONEY WANTED—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

WANTED—Extracted honey, white or light amber, in 60's. Ed. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Illinois.

HONEY WANTED—Small or large lots. Send sample and amount. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Illinois.

CASH FOR YOUR WAX the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

SUPPLIES

TO REMOVE sugared honey from cans, send \$2.00 for 2 weeks' tubes postpaid, together with detailed specifications for making simple, economical Honey Melter. Turner Mfg. Co., Corning, Iowa.

WARNING N. W. BEEKEEPERS—Glass and tin honey containers continue to be very difficult to obtain. Don't get caught short again this fall. Order at least part of your container requirements NOW. You'll be glad you did. Send for price list. HONEY SALES COMPANY, 1806-08 No. Washington Ave., Minneapolis 11, Minnesota.

FOUNDATION—Crimp-wired Brood and Super foundation. Thin surplus and Cut Comb. Simeon Beiler, Intercourse, Pa.

ATTENTION BEEKEEPERS in MINNESOTA, Wisconsin, Iowa, N. D. and S. D. Buy Lewis-Dadant Bee Supplies and Honey Containers in Minneapolis and save. Send for price lists. TOP PRICES PAID FOR HONEY AND BEESWAX IN CASH OR TRADE. HONEY SALES COMPANY, 1806-08 No. Washington Ave., Minneapolis 11, Minnesota.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

INSTANT SEVEN AND NINE FRAME SPACERS. Fast—Accurate. Fat combs, easy uncapping. Set does all supers. \$1.50 postpaid. SPECIFY SIZE George Leys, 48 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle 2, New York.

PORTER BEE ESCAPES are fast, reliable, labor savers. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewis-town, Illinois.

LARGE CASH SAVINGS can be made by letting us work your wax into either wired or plain foundation. Large independent factory manufacturing a complete line of bee supplies including extractors, etc. Selling direct saves you the agent's profit. Quick shipment from large stock. Large free catalogue explains everything. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—300 10-frame excluders. Certified disease free. Sent 40 cents stamps for sample. Write Box MS. care American Bee Journal.

FOR SALE—2 two-frame "Root Novice" extractors. Charles Pyle, Rt. No. 5, Paris, Illinois.

FIFTY ACRES, 12 irrigated—splendid location for 400 colonies bees. No competition, thriving community, Yellowstone Valley. With or without 150 colonies bees. R. B. Purviance, Rt. No. 2, Box 96, Billings, Montana.

GOING 825 hive factory made outfit; 2100 drawn comb extracting and comb supers, two extractors, melter, three vats, knives and tools, pump, 15-horse boiler and heating outfit—retire account poor health—first time offered. First fair offer gets it. Run here

or move. L. M. Gulden, Englevale, North Dakota.

FOR SALE—250 new 60 lb. honey cartons, 17c each; 200 used 8c each. J. W. Garhart, Spearfish, South Dakota.

FOR SALE—Entire beekeeping business, consisting of about 900 colonies of clean bees and equipment. Excellent locations, and central extracting plant. Also modern home, suitable for a tourist home if desired, located on main highway in village of Union Springs on Cayuga Lake. Frederick D. Lamkin, Union Springs, New York.

HONEY LABELS—Improved designs, embodying color, balance, simplicity and distinction. Please send for free samples and prices. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

BEEKEEPER'S HOIST, weight 45 lbs. A neat 10 ft. folding tripod with block, winch, sling and clamp. \$25.00 f.o.b. Turner Mfg. Co., Corning, Iowa.

CLIP QUEENS without handling. **SIMPLEX TRAP** removes queen from hive, holds her in position for clipping elsewhere, without annoyance of flying stingers. \$1.75 postpaid—Free circular. George Leys, 48 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle 2, N. Y.

WANTED

WANTED—1 or 2 frame honey extractor. James Wheeler, Maroa, Illinois.

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR of bees for sale in western Idaho and eastern Washington. Address Box 893, Kirkland, Washington.

WANTED—Small Bee Outfit in Wisconsin or Minnesota with locations. Box 385 care American Bee Journal.

WANTED—Old out of print bee books. We have calls from libraries, etc. Let us know what you have and we will quote price. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

WILL BUY 300 to 1000 colonies and supers with or without crop. Standard equipment. Write stating condition, location, price and reasons. Box AB, care American Bee Journal.

WANTED—Small fruit farm with bees which one man can operate without outside help. Write everything, price, terms, yearly income. S. Schwartz, Box 546, Lake Forest, Illinois.

POSITIONS WANTED

WANTED—Veteran desires year round work at beekeeping, 8 years' experience, 4 as inspector. Familiar with AFB, EFB, Sacbrood, poisoning. Ray Prudhomme, 50 N. 17 St., Beech Grove, Indiana.

RABBITS

RAISE giant Chinchilla rabbits. Year round income. Ideal occupation. Tremendous demand for gorgeous furs, delicious meat. Great scarcity means large profits. We buy your youngsters. Willow Farm, R-36, Sellersville, Pennsylvania.

SEEDS AND TREES

WANTED—Seed of Clethra Alnifolia, sometimes called soap bush or summer lilac. Robert Mead, White River Junction, Vermont.

"ANISE HYSSOP," wonder honey plant, blooms from June until frost. New crop seed, one ounce, 20,000 seeds, \$2.00; ¼ pound \$5.00, postpaid. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

ANISE-HYSSOP SEED, Packet 25c; ½ ounce \$1.10. James Beecken, Elgin, Illinois, Rt. 1, Bx. 275.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL TRADE Lewis & Dadant bee supplies, honey, also full colonies of bees for stamps. Precancelled or regular U. S. mint or used. Tom Beddoes, 318 Alliance Ave., Rockford, Ill.

I SELL best outfit for finding bee trees, Grover, Bristol, Vermont.

INDIAN BEE JOURNAL—Official organ of the All India Beekeepers' Association. Yearly subscription price \$1.50 a year (7s 6d) by international money order. Address **INDIAN BEE JOURNAL**, Ramgarh, Dist. Naini Tal, U. P. India.

EARTHWORM CULTURE—Send postcard for valuable **FREE** bulletin, with review on "Intensive Propagation and Use of Earthworms in soil-building." Thos. J. Barrett, Earthmaster Farms, Box 488-H, Roscoe, California.

RANCH MAGAZINE—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The **SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER** reaches more sheeppmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

THE BEE WORLD—The leading bee journal in Great Britain and the only international bee review in existence. Specializes in the world's news in both science and practice of apiculture. Specimen copy, post free, 12 cents, stamps. Membership of the Club, including subscription to the paper 10/6. The Apis Club, The Way's End, Foxton, England.

American Bee Journal Classified Ads Bring Results.

HONEY WANTED

**A CAN OR A CARLOAD
TOP PRICES PAID**

Will furnish 60-lb. cans if desired

C. W. AEPPLER CO. : Oconomowoc, Wisconsin



Crop and Market Report

Compiled by M. G. Dadant

The incentive for detailed and complete report of honey price conditions is largely removed on account of two factors: First, the honey price at the time this is written is still under the control of OPA. Secondly, with sugar short, the demand for honey will exceed any possible crop even though it were a large one. So outside of keeping our readers as well informed as possible relative to crop conditions throughout the country, we offer little additional service or information.

We may say in the beginning that whether it was a request on the part of the Department of Agriculture for an additional increase in number of bees, totaling 8% on the average or whether it was the desire of the beekeepers themselves to increase their colonies while prices were high and possibilities good, there is no doubt but that there was a filling of available beehives and perhaps use of many full depth supers to increase colonies. We believe that the request of 8% will be nearly fulfilled throughout the United States. This in spite of difficulties in getting woodenware sufficient for such increase.

Crop Reports

I think that the writer may safely say that the entire southeast section of the country, south of the Ohio Valley and east of the Mississippi, has had better crop conditions this year than last, both spring and late summer. This is particularly true of the east coast and of Kentucky and Tennessee. Late rains also have put the honey plants for fall in the very best condition and it looks like colonies would go into winter in good shape with plenty of young bees and plenty of stores, with perhaps some surplus if it were extracted.

Conditions, however, just north of this in the Atlantic States and east Central West has been anything but desirable. Reports do come in from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey of fairly good crops. How-

ever, Vermont, New York, and down into Pennsylvania have reported anything but satisfactory early crops and conditions dry for early fall. We assume that the rains which have fallen generally in the Central West have also extended into the East and if weather is not inclement, there may still be a chance for some buckwheat and late fall flowers in that area.

The writer spent a few days in Michigan last month. Southern Michigan, northern Indiana, northern Illinois, and some parts of southern Wisconsin and extending perhaps into Ohio were "dry as a bone." Bees were doing nothing and the early harvest was extremely short. The northern peninsula of Michigan and northern areas of the southern peninsula were getting a good crop.

Apparently a strip extending through southern Illinois, embracing also Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, and sections of Kansas, Nebraska, and Southern Iowa had gathered more honey than last year.

It is barely possible that the Red River Valley will get as much as last year although quite questionable at present that any parts of the Dakotas and Minnesota will have as much as in 1945.

The western slope of Colorado seems to have gotten a good crop, also sections of east Texas.

However, the entire state of Wyoming and extending over into Utah apparently are to have no more honey than last year and in many cases much less.

The crop in Idaho was late coming but may be up to last year's total. The same is true of Nevada.

Oregon and Washington, which always consume all of their own honey, will no doubt fare well if they get as much as in 1945.

The reports from California are scattered and varied. Southern California and extending up into central California apparently have no more honey than last year and in many

cases the number of colonies has dwindled down.

North central and extending into northern California apparently the prospects have been better and the crop per colony may range as much as last year. It is true that in some of these latter areas the desert flora was a surprise and yielded much more honey than had been promised earlier during the dry conditions. Arizona and New Mexico apparently are not to have anything like a record crop this year.

All in all, for the United States, if the crop of 1946 is to equal 1945, it is going to mean that the number of colonies producing honey this year is sufficiently larger to make up for the apparently short crop everywhere. In the second place, there may be yet some fall flows which may add to the total although these are not considerable in most cases and weather apparently is due for a series of cool and wet days if late August is any criterion.

The Canadian provinces are about in the same shape as we are here in U. S. A. Throughout the whole area, crops have been disappointing. British Columbia perhaps has fared best with Saskatchewan and parts of Manitoba next. Ontario had a very poor crop last year and may equal it this year. The same is true of Quebec.

While we predicted a crop in 1945 which ranged practically or little below what the Government gave us as official figures later, this year we are anticipating that the crop will be at least 15,000,000 pounds short of 1945.

Our earlier optimistic ideas have had to change in the view of actual results.

Nosema

The gross symptoms of Nosema in a colony of bees are that the bees are inclined to be restless; dysentery conditions are seen in bees confined from four to six weeks. These bees are heavily loaded with spores, crawling bees appear, all strains seem to be equally susceptible. Sunlight exposure is an important factor in recovery. It is best to maintain colony strength and to have conditions favorable for brood rearing, such as ample pollen and honey and to replace the queen.

One Can or a Carload—What have you? Mail your offerings to us.—Prompt action. Cash on delivery.
JEWETT & SHERMAN CO.
Lisbon Rd. & Ervins Ave. 1204 W 12th St.
Cleveland, 4, Ohio Kansas City Mo.

HONEY WANTED Cars and less than cars
Top Prices
C. W. AEPPLER CO., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

HONEY WANTED Carloads or Less
HIGHEST PRICES PAID
LEWIS A. KONCES CO.
NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

HONEY WANTED IN 60-LB. CANS. TOP PRICES PAID.

WRITE IMMEDIATELY.

J. WOLOSEVICH

6315 So. Damen Ave. Chicago 36, Illinois

QUEENS

\$1.00 EACH. 100 up 90c

Beautiful queens from Northern 3-Banded Italian stock of proven quality.

WICHT APIARIES

406 Miller Street : Hattiesburg, Miss.

PALMETTO Quality Queens

Balance of season 75c each any number. Every new customer ordering as many as 10 queens will be given one nice queen free. Guarantee safe delivery, no disease.

THREE-BAND ITALIANS ONLY.

C. G. ELLISON & SONS, Belton, S. C.

Hollopeter's Italian Queens

NOW is the best time to get HOLLOPETER'S HEALTHY HUSTLING Italian queens. Situated in the northern buckwheat belt our finest queens are produced in the Fall, and the most prompt service given. A poor season in many places which is hard on queens, much requeening should be done to put each colony in shape for honey production another season. Whether a new or old customer we can supply you with hardy, northern bred stock. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices—Untested laying queens, 1-9, \$1.00; 10-24, 95c; 25-49, 90c; 50-99, 85c; 100 up, 80c each.

WHITE PINE BEE FARMS

L.B. 80, ROCKTON, PENNSYLVANIA
Commercial Queen-Breeders since 1911

Gentle Northern Queens

From Tested 3-Banded Italian Breeding Stock

All queens are reared under natural conditions in large over-wintered queen-right colonies. Nature's way of producing large fully developed queens.

This hardy northern strain of Italians is meeting with approval in many parts of the world.

Prices June 1st to October 15th

Young untested

1-24 ----- \$1.10
25 up ----- 1.00

Young tested

Any quantity ----- \$2.00
Queens shipped Airmail Postpaid

Prompt Service, Satisfaction

BARGER APIARIES

CAREY, OHIO

We Can Book a Few More Orders
FOR 1946

AT PREVAILING PRICES

THE VICTOR APIARIES

UVALDE, TEXAS

Fall Queens 85c; 50, 80c; 100, 75c

Package bees, old line bred since 1924. Book now for 1947. Queens raised from stock of over 200 production after pulling bees all season. Resistant queens limited rest of season. Let me quote price on entire apiary requeening this fall.

Homer W. Richard : Rt. 3, Box 252-A, El Dorado, Ark.



Choose Labels Wisely

You can't go wrong with A-B-J labels. They sell honey and are priced right. . . Send for complete catalog

American Bee Journal : Hamilton, Ill.

Plan Now For Your Season's Needs With Dadant's Famous Foundation

Made wholly of Pure Beeswax - Products you can depend on

DADANT'S CRIMP-WIRED FOUNDATION

The crimped wires prevent slipping of the foundation, give radiating angles of support, produce permanent combs with maximum worker content. Such equipment makes the small hive larger, makes the big hive bigger.

Made in sizes for all hives and frames, split or slotted or solid bottom bars.

DADANT'S PLAIN BROOD FOUNDATION

Still the same quality and perfection foundation on which the Dadant reputation was built. Sharp, clear cut cells, strong side walls and bases. Regularly eight sheets to the pound. Made six or seven sheets to the pound on order.

DADANT'S CUT-COMB FOUNDATION

Ideal for the cut-comb or bulk-comb man. Lighter than a brood foundation, yet strong enough to hold up in the hive and while cutting, bottling and marketing.

DADANT'S SURPLUS FOUNDATION

As ever the light, dainty sweet center for a perfect section of comb honey. Quickly drawn out and as readily eaten. Made in sizes for all individual or split sections.

COMBS OR SLUMGUM RENDERED INTO BEESWAX

BEESWAX WORKED INTO FOUNDATION

EXTRA FOUNDATION FURNISHED

BEESWAX BOUGHT OR EXCHANGED FOR SUPPLIES

WRITE FOR FOLDERS AND PRICES

DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

The Postscript

It was a wonderful party that the beekeepers gave me on my 67th birthday, at time of the pollination conference held at Atlantic on July 12. The many fine compliments were appreciated although I well knew that in the enthusiasm of the moment they were beyond anything deserved. The watch they gave me is something to treasure to the end of life.

Visitors came from 22 states and from Canada. It is the source of regret that it was not possible to spend some time with each one separately and to tell the story of the plants which have occupied my interests for so many years. In many cases much time and effort have been given to plants which proved disappointing. The few which are promising bid fair to repay all the effort.

Pycnanthemum pilosum is a promising plant for cultivation as a source of essential oil. Prof. Arthur Schwarting reports a high yield of oil in plants taken from our test garden. It is an abundant source of nectar also. I counted 211 flowers in one head; 81 heads on one stem and eleven stems in one clump. This indicates about 188,000 flowers on one plant.

From a measured area of one and one-half square rods the yield was two pounds of essential oil. This is about five times the average yield secured from plants now cultivated for this purpose. The whole process is being repeated again this season to ascertain whether such a yield is dependable or exceptional. Such crops at present prices would bring a gross return of more than \$500 per acre which would offer promise of substantial profit.

Prof. Schwarting is connected with the College of Pharmacy of the Nebraska University.

There appears to be some relationship between the set of seed in the clovers and the nectar secretion of the plant. In 1945 there was a heavy set of clover seed in this neighborhood and at the same time we had an unusually large crop of honey. In 1946 we have very little honey and there is very little clover seed. An abundant supply of nectar will, of

course, attract the bees and there can be no question but that the presence of the bees does assist in the pollination of the clover plants. This year, however, the bees visited the clover blossoms though not as faithfully as last year. They found little nectar and the clovers set little seed.

There is much that we need to know about the secretion of nectar and the pollination of flowers. Why nectar yield should be abundant last year and scanty this season is not apparent. Why the clovers set little seed this season even though an equal number of bees were present is also something of a mystery. We had looked forward to a good seed crop in a small field of alsike clover across the road from the apiary but were disappointed. Last season the white clover in a neighboring pasture yielded about \$50 per acre in seed along with abundant forage for the cattle. There are plenty of questions still to be answered.

Ray Ell, of Cory, Indiana, sends flowers and leaves of the button bush or button willow with the statement that it grows in the Birch Creek bottom ten miles south of Brazil, Indiana, and that the bees will fill a super of honey from it in a week. There are many similar reports of honey from button bush while bee-men in some localities are very doubtful about its value. It does best in swampy areas although it will grow on dry ground.

A. G. Pastian, of Brandon, South Dakota, writes that where he has found anise-hyssop plants growing wild they are usually in partial shade. Some plants were under trees and in a thin stand of grass and weeds. Usually he found them growing in locations protected from the prevailing winds. I found it growing in similar situations in Manitoba in woodland borders north of Winnipeg.

From New York comes a report of the bees working white spruce heavily

in the month of June and an enquiry as to what they might be getting. Occasionally the bees get a considerable quantity of honeydew from small insects that live in the spruce trees. Such reports come most often from localities where the Norway spruce has been extensively planted.

From the same locality comes a specimen of flowers and leaves of a June blooming shrub also very attractive to the bees. This proved to be mountain maple, (*acer spicatum*), which grows in the shade of larger trees. It is common in woodland areas in eastern Canada and in Michigan and New York. It is the source of small crops of amber honey of rather poor flavor. I have never heard of any large crops of honey from this source and it comes at a time when it is usually consumed by the bees in preparation for later flows.

Mathias Vikla, of Lonsdale, Minnesota, raises the question as to whether it would be possible to cross anise-hyssop with catnip and thus secure a hybrid of two of the best of our honey plants. Both are mints but whether a cross is possible is doubtful. Burbank became known the world over for his efforts at crossing related plants to secure new forms. When serious effort is given to breeding plants for more abundant nectar secretion we can expect more dependable honeyflows.

From Leland J. Faucett, of Memphis, Missouri, comes a jar of red honey with the statement that only one colony in his apiary was storing it while all the others were bringing in honey from clover. It has a good flavor but the color is unusual. He is puzzled to know from what source it comes and I am unable to solve the problem. At times the bees store the sap from the stems of freshly cut barley or wheat and that is reported to have a pink or reddish color. In case his bees were working the stalks of newly cut grain that might be the answer. If anybody knows what plants yield a red honey please tell us.

Mrs. Esther Claussen, of Mt. Morris, Illinois, also reports the bees gathering pollen from violets. With a dozen varieties of violets in the test plots we have seen no bees on them.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

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